FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Bank of Fayetteville, 15th APRIL, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 18th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

20*td] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED,

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us. A. B. KELLY & SON, Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 13-9tpd

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of Donald McDonald, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

April 9, 1863. 19*4tpd

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age.

[pd] HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.

Leesville, Robeson county, March 13, 1863. 11-*3m

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Daniel McNatt vs. W. W. Gunn.

Original Attachment Levied on the undivided interest of the Defendant, W. W. Gunn, in and to the following Slaves, to-wit: Milly, Jack, Bell and Bable.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. W. Gunn, the Defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement by made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy or Judgment will be rendered pro confesso against him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1863.

21*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Sampson county, a negro man who says is name is ANDY, and that he belongs to Solomon Cowan of Va., and formerly belonged to Mr. H. D Lewis of Sampson county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN A. OATES, Shff.

April 20, 1863. 23*tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Sampson county, a negro man who says his name is ROBERT, and that he belongs to Alexander Trent of Caira, Cumberland county, Va. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN A. OATES, Shff.

April 21, 1863. 23*tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a DUE-BILL made payable to W. J. Boggan by me for ($1256) twelve hundred and fifty-six dollars, given January 26th, 1863, with a credit of eleven hundred dollars. Date of credit not remembered. The above Due bill has been fraudulently obtained and I am determined not to pay it. R. A. ANDREWS.

April 18, 1863. 23*3tpd

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my girl SARAH, or $10 to any person who may kill her. She is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of W. Royals, Sr., of Sampson county. Said girl is light copper color, supposed to weigh 140; large breast and wide mouth; about 18 years old. THOS UNDERWOOD.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., April 20. 23*3tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years. dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, } Exr's.
A. F. RUSH, }

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*8mpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON, N. C.—We have seen a letter from a lady in this ill-fated town, giving a sad picture of their distressing condition. She enclosed a printed order from the yankee Brig. Gen. Potter, stating that many of the residents had openly displayed their sympathy with the rebel besieging forces and had communicated with them by signals, and therefore ordering that "all persons" shall take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. or leave the place within five days. The lady writes that she and others are nearly crazy. They cannot leave, for they have no place to go to but the wild woods, and no means to live upon if they go, for they are forbidden to carry any thing with them but their clothes. At first the order allowed them to take their effects, but afterwards it was changed to allow only clothing. She says that they make no complaint against our own forces, for they failed to take the place only out of sympathy for the women and children, but the yankees are now wreaking their vengeance on the poor innocent people. The conduct of the Buffaloes and negroes is perfectly outrageous, and she cites instances of their insulting behaviour. "Everybody is perfectly crazy (says she;) they do not know what to do. God help us! Pray for us—tell all the people to pray for us, and for Heaven's sake don't call us traitors, for we are driven to it. Our whole hearts are with the South, and the thought of —— taking that oath is killing to me, but we have such a large family and no money that it is impossible for us to go."

She relates a yankee raid to a farm down the river, where they stole everything, provisions, clothing, &c., one of them holding a bayonet at the breast of the only white person present, a boy of 14 years, daring him to open his mouth, for they would kill him on the spot. "We are ruined, ruined; and now I want the Confederates to come and burn the town; if we cannot enjoy it I don't want the yankees to do so."

TAXES.—We copy elsewhere a correspondence between the Public Treasurer and the Attorney General as to the construction of certain clauses in the Revenue Act of the late General Assembly. The Attorney General's conclusions differ materially from those generally received and acted upon, and do not seem to us to be sound. The 1st section of the Act taxes real estate (of course including all that owned by iron, tobacco, cotton, woolen, leather and other manufacturing establishments) two-fifths of one per cent; the same section, in its 4th clause, imposes the same tax on "money invested in manufacturing and steamboat companies, according to the shares as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation, and if there be no incorporation then upon the amount invested;" and the 15th clause of section 70 imposes a tax of 2 per cent. on every dollar of net profit or dividend upon "money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of leather, iron and tobacco, and in steamboat companies and railroads." There are, it is true, as the Attorney General argues, indications of a design to levy three taxes upon the interests named, viz: on the real estate, on the shares representing that real estate, and then upon the dividends from the shares. But this very thing we suppose was brought to the attention of the Legislature or its finance committee, for just after the enumeration of those kinds of property taxed two-fifths of one per cent. and before the clause imposing the third tax, it is provided (section 3) that "the property hereinafter taxed at a higher rate than two-fifths of one per cent., shall *not* be liable to the tax of two-fifths of one per cent." If then, the tax of two per cent. upon the profits from the shares or money invested is a higher tax than that of two-fifths of one per cent. upon the shares, the latter are free. The calculation is an easy one and has been made, we suppose, by all interested before giving in their lists. Thus, if a man has $1000 invested, his tax on that amount will be $4—unless his profits on the $1000 invested have exceeded $200, in which case he will give in his profits instead of his capital, and pay two per cent. on the former instead of two-fifths of one per cent. on the latter.

In confirmation of the view we here take, we learn that the question was raised in our county before the Assessors, and after argument in which the chairman of the Finance Committee (Judge Shepherd, who succeeded Mr. Worth in that position) participated, it was decided that the act did not lay three taxes, but two only, on these manufacturing interests. We presume that no one will deny that the author of the act knows what it means; and its meaning as construed by our county assessors is consistent with common sense, for the Legislature may well be supposed to have intended to tax real estate and capital, once each; but to suppose that it laid two separate taxes upon the latter is not consistent with such a respect as we are bound to entertain for the law makers. The Attorney General's construction is that the Legislature laid one tax of 2-5 of 1 per cent. on the capital and then proceeded to lay a still heavier tax on the proceeds of the capital. We think he overlooked, or did not give its proper significance to, the provision that "the property hereinafter taxed at a higher rate than two-fifths of one per cent. shall not be liable to the tax of two-fifths of one per cent."

FALL OF PRICES.—The following paragraphs are significant. Several causes have probably combined to reduce the price of flour: the prospect of a fine growing crop of wheat, now within 60 days of maturity, the reduction of amount of circulation, the systematic inquiries into the quantity of food in the country, which have resulted in the discovery that there is an abundance, and the assurance that if the holders will not sell their surplus will be impressed.

It will be seen by reference to our prices current that flour and bacon have fallen here also from 20 to 25 per cent.

Fall in Flour.—Within the last week flour has fallen from forty-five dollars to twenty-five dollars per barrel This is nothing more than right. It has always been too high, and only kept up by the speculators, and the present fall may justly be ascribed to the well-timed Proclamation of our patriotic Governor, who has been working with all the energy he possesses to mitigate the heavy troubles under which the State and country are now suffering.—*Salisbury Watchman*

Declining.—Flour sold in this market last week for $30 a barrel, a decline of $20—and a further decline is expected. Somebody will get hurt.

Within the past two weeks the evidence has been unmistakable that there is plenty of provisions in the South—the only difficulty has been it was hoarded and hid away for higher prices.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

RICHMOND COUNTY.—We have received another communication from our Rockingham correspondent 'Truth,' in reply to other correspondents in Richmond county, who dissented from his and L. H. W's statements as to alleged extortion in that county. We do not see any good likely to arise from the further discussion of the matter, which is likely to degenerate into offensive personalities. Each side has had its say, and the subject may as well be dropped. Neither party seems likely to convince the other.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, April 24.

Editors Observer: Thursday morning was a lively day with the "Fishermen." The swift and splendid Clyde steamer "Douglas"—now the Margaret and Jessie—ran in New Inlet, over-night, from Nassau, and we were scarcely expecting another friend on the same tide, but with early dawn the vigilant sentinels on the ramparts of Fort Fisher descried a large side-wheel steamer coming around Bald-Head close to the breakers and making for the bar at "2.40" speed. She was scarcely reported to the officers of the guard, before the yankee squadron saw her, and two of their swiftest steamers tried to head her off. They opened fire on her at once, but their shots fell a mile short. She was still six miles from the Bar and was obliged to run towards the enemy before she could get in. The yankees sure of their prey, four of them now moved up to bring her out to their embrace. But they were mistaken; the gallant Captain was not frightened, and on he came They fire a shot—it nearly reaches her; if they come in any closer they will strike her. But our garrison are awake if reveille has not sounded, and to show it, there goes a shot from the battery of the Lenoir Braves; it goes whistling and screeching through the air, and splash it falls right alongside of the foremost blockader, not a yawl boat's length from her. The yankees stop from coming any closer, and though they blaze away, not a foot nearer will they come to the Fort. But the steamer as she rounds the bar will have to go half a mile nearer, and the blockaders must have respected her, give us a little more elbow room. Half a dozen of our rifle guns are fired, but they can't go quite to the enemy. Our big gun has not yet been fired, but she now belches forth—bang goes the 10 inch shell right in line of the "State of Georgia"—a little more elevation, boys, and you will make Jonathan get out of your way. Away goes another shell from her—we hear it as it plows its way through the air—and this time it explodes right over the yankee ship, and now they turn tail and quit and the Confederate steamer "Merrimac" comes safely over the bar, and into the Cape Fear. She is a splendid craft, and right nobly and bravely does she look as she gets along.

But the morning's fun is not over yet. While the engagement over the Merrimac was going on, the steamer Charleston, which was trying to run in from the North side, becomes alarmed and turns to go out. If she goes out she is lost, and Lt. Benton, with a detachment of the "Blocker Artillery," stationed at Gatlin's Battery, six miles north of the Fort, gives her a warning shot and her commander runs her aground, five miles north of the Inlet. She is seen by the blockaders, and after giving up the "Merrimac" as sour grapes, they steam up towards the "Charleston." But to their chagrin, not only the Whitworth and Parrott guns in Gatlin Battery open fire on them, but a Tredegar rifle from Anderson's Battery, two miles south of the "Charleston," (and three miles from Ft. Fisher,) opens on them and keeps them out of range. At its second discharge the fine 30 p'dr Parrott in Gatlin explodes, and although flying in every direction does not injure a man. Surely Providence has smiled upon our garrison, for this is the second explosion without loss of life.

Our Commanding Officer is soon alongside of the Charleston, and seeing that she can be saved, gives direction to have her backed off, and places Mr. Burrows, a brave and experienced pilot, on board, with directions to bring her in under the protection of our guns. The yankee blockading squadron soon perceive that the Steamer is endeavoring to back off with the rising tide, and they draw up in line of battle opposite to her, the line extending towards Fort Fisher. While awaiting they are joined by another Steamer that has come around Bald Head, looking very much like the "Maratanza," a Main Bar blockader.

The Charleston gets off, and turning her prow towards Fort Fisher, puts on all steam. The enemy close in, bolder than before, and as soon as out of the effective range of Gatlin Battery and apparently regardless of the single gun in Anderson's, come near enough to shower their shell and shot within an hundred feet of the Steamer. The scene is now splendid. The men crowd the ramparts of the Fort and batteries. On she comes with the ball and shell whizzing by her and around her, but still she comes. She is now opposite the Anderson Battery, and just here the yankees pour a broadside at her. Her men seem unmindful, for you can hear their cheers as they dip her flag to our battery. On, on, she speeds—still fly the ball and still burst the shell from the yankees. Fortunately this fire cannot last long, for she draws nearer to the Fort, which now opens on the blockaders. They seem to pause, as if they dreaded the guns of Fisher; their fire slackens, and soon it dies out entirely, and they withdraw from the contest.

A rope which had been hung out from the Charleston to aid a landing when she beached, caught in her crank, and just after she had entered the Inlet rendered her helpless. Had it occurred ten minutes sooner she would have had again to run ashore to save herself from the enemy. This entrance was as gallant a feat as can well be imagined, being in the face of five heavily armed steamers, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. James Burrows, the pilot, who cheerfully obeyed the request of the Colonel to bring her in.

I think the yankee blockaders gave the right name to our Fort, when they called it the "Hornet's Nest."

"TALLY HO."

FROM THE 56th REGIMENT.

WISE'S FORK, BELOW KINSTON, April 25, 1863.

Since my last letter, we have moved our headquarters to Wise's Fork, 6 miles below Kinston. All our companies, save one, are on picquet below. * * * * * The Dover and Trent Roads converge at Wise's Fork, and from this point also a road leads into the Neuse River road, which latter comes into the Dover road a mile and a half in our rear. The Dover road is the most direct route from Kinston to Newbern, and the road by which we came from Kinston to this point. The Upper Trent road comes into the Dover road still further in our rear—four miles. From the number of roads leading into and crossing each other, between Kinston and Newbern, it is impossible to establish a depot and General Headquarters nearer to Newbern than Kinston.

Yesterday morning Col. Faison, Lt. Col. Flemming (whose reg't, 49th, we have relieved,) and I rode down to Core Creek bridge, (16 miles from Newbern and 15 from here,) some four miles in advance of our advance cavalry picquet. We carried an escort of six cavalry, lest we should come upon a yankee picquet, but found none, although there were breastworks in abundance. Three or four miles this side of the bridge we passed the places where Flemming had his skirmishes with the enemy. He and his men must have fought admirably. Their position was not good and the force very small. The accounts are not exaggerated of the fight, except it should be two yankee regiments and some cavalry, instead of three, opposing our men.

FROM THE 8TH REGIMENT.

A letter to the Editors of the Observer from a member of this Regiment, dated, April 26th, says—

"We are on James' Island, S. C., and do not fare any of the best. We are much indebted to the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland for their very liberal donation, which [in part] arrived here to-day, for our Co., E, and two Co's of the 51st Reg't."

THE RATIONS OF OUR SOLDIERS AT CHARLESTON.—Our readers were doubtless struck with the discrepancy between the statements of Maj. McDonald and Capt. Ramsay, in our last, in regard to the meat rations served out to our soldiers in the vicinity of Charleston. It turns out that both were right as to their own Regiments, Capt. Ramsay being only mistaken in stating that all the Regiments fared alike. We are in receipt of a letter from Col. McKethan of the 51st Regiment, in which he fully confirms, as to his Regiment, all that we stated on the 20th on the authority of a gentleman recently from the camp, and all that Major McDonald stated in his letter published in our last.

Col. McKethan enclosed a paragraph from the Charleston Mercury, which, after copying from the Observer the original statement of the matter as derived from a gentleman recently from James' Island, adds:

"We are far from underrating the hardships to which our brave troops in every portion of the country are more or less exposed; but, in this instance, it gives us pleasure to be able to assure the Observer, on good authority, that its information on the subject of the rations issued to the troops on James' Island is erroneous. The meat ration regularly issued has been as follows: 1 lb. fresh beef per day—5 days in the week. 1-4 lb. Bacon per day, 1-5 lb. Sugar per day—2 days in the week. The 1-5 lb. sugar is in addition to the regular ration of sugar, and is intended to compensate for the short ration of bacon."

Col. McKethan, after thanking us for our efforts in behalf of his Regiment, says that the facts as stated by us are correct as to that Regiment but not as to the others in Gen Clingman's Brigade. His Regiment for the past ten days (up to April 25th) had been getting but 2 ounces of meat per day to the man, whilst the others had drawn 4 ounces. The fault was entirely that of the Brigade Commissary, who by indifference or gross negligence did his men this great injustice, and caused over 1000 good and true men to suffer. Col. McKethan complained to the Brigade Commissary, and afterwards to the Brigadier General, who referred the complaint to the aforesaid Brigade Commissary, who made this cool reply: "The 51st Regiment N. C. T. are supplied as other troops in this command; that troops who had seen hard service *never* complain of rations." The Colonel immediately replied that the statement was false, and reminded him that there were officers and men in this Regiment who had entered in the service quite as early as he, had served under Hill, Jackson and Lee, and were supposed to know quite as much as he. Upon the matter resting for some time, the Colonel had prepared an appeal to the Major General, when he was informed that the Brigade Commissary had at last discovered that he had made a *mistake!* and supplied over 500 lbs. of bacon as *back rations*. The Reg't now gets as stated in the Mercury, except that when beef is furnished it is often so poor that the men bury it rather than eat such stuff. "Mr. Heide has not yet arrived, (says Col. McKethan,) and although we are now doing pretty well (even ½ lb. is a small allowance) the companies to whom the supplies are sent will gladly receive them, and they will be relished the more as another added to the many proofs we have already had that we have *friends at home* who feel for us and will never allow us to starve while they have a morsel of meat or a dollar left. We may have to submit to worse rations, but if all fare alike and the men are convinced that it is a *necessity*, it will be borne with heroic fortitude."

THE YANKEE ARMY.—It will be seen that the process of disbanding the yankee army has been actually commenced by the arrival in New York of two Regiments whose terms of service have expired. Their refusal to re-enlist, coupled with the fact that Lincoln has not ventured on an attempt to retain them against their will, is one of the most encouraging signs we have had since the last great victory. It shows that both soldiers and people are tired of the war, and hopeless of success. Every Regiment that thus returns home will put success farther from their reach by weakening their army, while the dissatisfaction of the returned soldiers will spread among their friends at home.

Let a few more Regiments leave Hooker and Gen. Lee will doubtless be upon him.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We have pleasure in stating that the company has succeeded in procuring iron sufficient to lay the track to Egypt, at the point where the Depot is located, within half a mile of the Egypt shaft, and that the cars now run to that point. This saves near three miles of hauling of the coal from that shaft, over a very bad road, so that hereafter the receipts of coal on the road will be largely increased. It is likewise a great accommodation to the travel, and to producers of pig iron, flour, &c. &c.

It is believed that the road will pay a handsome profit this year.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Fair Ground Hospital, Raleigh, April 6th, Serg't John C. Morrison, of Co. C, Col. Mallett's Battalion, Lieut. of a Provost Guard stationed at the Raleigh Depot, a native of Moore county, aged 28. He was distinguished for his gallantry in the battles of Kinston and Goldsboro.'

On the 15th Sept. of wounds received the 14th in the battle of South Mountain, Nicholas H. Dalton, Co. H, 13th Reg't, in the 25th year of his age, of Rockingham county.

At Lynchburg, Va., 1st April, of chronic dirarhœa, Wm. H. Gheen, in his 34th year, of Co. K, 57th Reg't.

At camp, near Fredericksburg, 14th April, Samuel M. Rimer, aged 26, of Co. C, 57th Reg't.

In hospital at Richmond, 28th July, Serg't James Cooper, in the 25th year of his age, a member of Co. F, 20th Reg't.

In Lynchburg, Va., 12th September, W. A. Woodruff in his 26th year.

At the Wilmington Hospital, 26th ult., Mr. Wm. H. Vance, aged 41 years.

On 20th April, in his 18th year, E. Smith of Montgomery county. He originally belonged to Col Mallett's battalion, went to Wilmington and joined Col. Young's (10th) battalion.

In Lynchburg Hospital, 15th February, Mr. R. H. Whitlock, in the 32d year of his age, Co. I, 18th Reg't.

Of congestion of the brain, near Maysville, Va., in the 29th year of his age, private Lewis Jones, Co. I, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

Of pneumonia, near McGaheyville, Va., in the 30th year of his age, private David J. Lanier, Co. I, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

James W. Parker, of Co. F, 20th Reg't N. C. T., died in Sampson Co., N. C., April 9th, of typhoid pneumonia, in his 27th year, in the bright hope of a blissful immortality. He embraced religion in early life and joined the M. E. Church, and ever afterwards walked uprightly. He volunteered in May, 1863. He shared his part without a murmur, in all their toils and marches, until his health failed. He was universally esteemed at home, and by his fidelity and courage as a soldier won the approbation of his officers and the affection of his comrades in arms. He bore his affliction as a Christian. He died in great peace, and is now at rest, high up in home of the good.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS CO. A, 31ST REG'T N. C. T.
CAMP NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24, 1863.

A meeting of the members of Co. A, 31st Reg't N. C. Troops was held to-day to manifest their esteem for the memories of our friends and brother soldiers, Privates B. Purnell and E. M. Phillips of Robeson county, N. C., who departed this life, the former in the Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., on the 26th of Feb'y 1863, of typhoid fever, the latter in Hospital at Charleston, S. C., on the 11th of April 1863, after a brief illness of typhoid fever; Serg't Isaac H. Steagall was called to the Chair, and Serg't Edward S. Lewis appointed Sec'y.

On motion a committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, consisting of Serg'ts W. W. Glover, H. B. Regan, W. R. Freeman and Corp'l A. D. Watson. The committee retired and in a few minutes submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our esteemed friends and fellow soldiers, Privates B. Purnell and E. M. Phillips of Co. A, 31st Infantry; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the dispensation of a Righteous Providence, that we cannot but deeply lament the loss that both we and the cause we serve have sustained.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in this their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer, with the request to publish the same.

Serg't ISAAC H STEAGALL, Chm'n.
Serg't EDWARD S. LEWIS, Sec'y

THE AUCTION MANIA.—Among the auction sales advertised in the Chattanooga Rebel of the 26th inst. is one of Tea and Cakes—two chests of Tea and six hundred pounds of sponge cake.

From the North and Europe.—RICHMOND, April 28.—Northern dates to the 27th have been received.

Dispatches from Gen. McNeill, at Cape Girardeau on the 25th, say he repulsed the rebels, 8000 strong, under Gen. Price, at that place.

Advices from New Orleans give a glorious yankee account of Banks' successes. Gen. Grove had captured the celebrated Salt Mines and destroyed the works. 1600 rebels had been captured and more were being taken.

A destructive fire occurred in New York on the 26th, damaging the Herald building.

Gen. Blunt, commanding the Department of Kansas, has issued an order directing that Guerillas when captured be shot or hanged without delay.

The 7th and 8th N. Y. regiments arrived at New York from army of the Potomac, their term of enlistment having expired. They will be mustered out of service.

The Canadian Premier stated recently that the government would accept 100,000 volunteers and supply them with arms.

The Florida has captured the Lapwing vessel and cargo valued at $75,000—insured in Boston. A Washing correspondent of the Herald says intelligence from England leads to the belief that the departure of privateers from British ports will be arrested by the British Government. The rebel loan had rallied in England again at a premium with enormous business on the 10th.

The Polish insurrection is still in great vigor. The Czar had offered a general amnesty to all Poles who would return to their allegiance.

Liverpool cotton market quiet and unchanged.

From Eastern Carolina.—RALEIGH, April 29.—We had a conversation yesterday with an officer who left Kinston in the morning train and who was just up from below. He said that there was a report that there were 12,000 yankees at the Cross Roads, three miles this side of Washington, and that the enemy had established a line of pickets from Barrington's Ferry, opposite Newbern, to Washington by the way of Blount's Creek. Whether these reports were true or not he could not say, but there was a general impression that the enemy had been considerably reinforced. Everything was quiet along the lines, there having been no skirmishing since last Monday week.—*Progress.*

Railroad Accident.—RICHMOND, April 28.—The down mail train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad ran off the track this afternoon at Coalfield, 13 miles from Richmond. Two passengers were killed and ten seriously wounded.

Confederate Stocks.—We learn that $526,450 have been funded in Confederate Bonds, in this place, during the past 12 days. At Raleigh about $1,500,000 were funded; at Fayetteville $500,000; at Greensboro' $800,000. At other points in this and adjoining States we hear of immense amounts having been funded. At Columbia, S. C., $6,000,000 were funded; at Petersburg, Va., $3,000,000.

The withdrawal of such a large amount of money from circulation must have the effect of reducing prices throughout the country, and we hope it will have a tendency to stop speculation. The complaint has been that money was too plentiful; but we think the complaint will soon be that money is scarce.

It is a matter of congratulation that both here in the South and abroad, there is a decided increase of public confidence in the permanency of the Confederacy. It is well that it is so, for it is certain that if Confederate Bonds are not good, nothing that a Southern man has will be of any use to him.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The amount funded here has been $644,506.

OBSERVER.

Mrs. Cynthia Wilson, of Cabarrus county, has been selling corn to the needy in her neighborhood at $1 50 per bushel, and flour at one-half what it brings in the market. Mrs. Wilson is a widow, and has two sons in the army, and to her credit be it said that she is not one of those who are determined to squeeze everything up to an exorbitant "market price." If there were a few thousand more such people in the South times would be better in every way.

Mr. Saml. L. Ewing, of Gaston county, has been selling to the poor in his neighborhood, corn at $1 per bushel, bacon and lard at 12½ cents per pound.—*Ib.*

'We are told that persons from the tobacco growing counties of North Carolina and Virginia are going through the country trying to buy their year's supply of corn and bacon, so that they may feed their hands and raise another crop of tobacco or cotton. If they had planted corn and wheat last year instead of tobacco and cotton they would not now feel the want of provisions. Before any one sells corn or bacon to a man who has heretofore raised tobacco or a full crop of cotton, he should be required to obligate himself by an oath not to plant this year a stalk of tobacco or more cotton than is absolutely necessary to clothe his family and hands. If they refuse to take the oath, refuse to let them have corn or bacon.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

As Bad as Yankeedom.—The last number of the Madrid (Spain) Contemporance replaced its first article by the following lines:

First, at 9 o'clock this morning a Government agent came and suppressed three paragraphs of our leading article. Secondly, at half past nine another agent came and prohibited six other paragraphs. Thirdly, at a quarter to ten a third agent called and suppressed the remainder of the article. The incident is entirely new to the annals of the press. Yet it is said Spain possesses a constitutional Government.

LARGE INCREASE.—The receipts of the North Carolina Railroad for the 7 months ending March 30, 1862, amounted to the large sum of $430,885 50. This year they have more than doubled, the 7 months ending March 30, 1863, having yielded $963,836 12. Increase $532,950 62.

HIGH PRICES.—The Milton Chronicle reports sales of stock in the Bank of Yanceyville at $100 per share—par value $50. Forty shares were sold.

ENORMOUS LOSS.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, April 27, says that the yankee official report of the Battle of Murfreesboro' states the loss in killed and wounded at 19,340. The yankees have held back the truth a long time, as usual. Gen Rosecranz stated his loss at the time of the battle to have been about 7,000 killed and wounded, and the Herald said 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE SOLDIER'S BURIAL.

BY ERATA.

Air—"Burial of Mrs. Judson."

'Mournfully, tenderly, solemn and slow;
Tears are bedewing their cheeks as they go;
Strangers and soldiers are mourners to-day;
Gently, so gently, Oh! bear him away"!

Mournfully, tenderly, sadly they move,
Bearing the dear one whom we fondly loved,
Mournful the duty—to bury a brave—
To lay him alone in the cold silent grave.

Sadly they gaze on the cold clammy brow,
Noble in life, and so beautiful now:
Calmly he rests in his mantle of war,
While his spirit has fled to its home in the sky.

Solemnly, tenderly, low beats the drum;
Slowly and sadly, his comrades now come;
Plaintively goes the low wail of the fife,
As the end of a dream or the ending of life.

Slowly they lower that loved noble form,
He never can wake to the sound of the drum:
The tocsin can never more call him to life—
He's freed from the horrors of ungodly strife.

Bravely, so bravely our dear Soldier went,
His heart's blood for liberty freely he spent:
But now they have borne our loved one away,
We'll see him no more till the great Judgment day.

No mother, no sister, no "loved one" so dear,
Can o'er this lone grave shed a sad loving tear:
Angels, bright angels, their vigils will keep,
And watch o'er our treasure, that's fallen asleep.

"Mother," dear mother, Oh! weep not again,
Thy brave noble son is now freed from all pain;
His spirit is hovering around the bright throne;
Thy dear son, thy brave son, to Heaven is gone.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, near Laurinburg, by Rev. Daniel Johnson, MALCOM CALHOUN, Esq., to Miss KATE BLUE, daughter of John Blue, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT.

HEAVY SKIRMISH BELOW KINSTON!

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, April 28.

Messrs. Editors:—A heavy skirmish took place this evening at Gum Swamp, 8 or 9 miles below Kinston on the Dover Road. Three Companies of the 56th Reg't—an excellent Reg't—were on picket at this point, and engaged the enemy, who advanced in heavy force, 8000 or more.

Our troops, after fighting gallantly for two hours, were compelled to fall back, when the enemy pressed and flanked them with great odds. Col. Faison was in command and acted with great coolness and courage, often bringing down a yankee with a musket himself.

Some 4 or 5 of our men were killed and a dozen or more wounded—some of them very badly. The killed and many of the wounded were left behind.

Lt. J. B. Lutterloh of Fayetteville was severely wounded in the breast by a musket or minnie ball. His recovery is doubtful. The Companies engaged were, Capt. Lockhart's from Northampton, Cumberland and elsewhere, Lt. Lutterloh commanding; Capt. Lane's Co. from Henderson, Lt. Lane commanding, and Capt. Harrel from Cleaveland and Rutherford.

Those killed in Capt. Lockhart's Co. are Neill T. McNeill of Harnett, and Washington M. Vickers of Orange; wounded: Malcom McNeill, in foot, and J. B. Parrish of Harnett, in hip, and Wm T. Brewer, right arm, of Northampton.

Lt. Gross of Harrel's Co. with 25 men was off at a different post and may be cut off, as he has not been heard from.

The men and officers engaged displayed much bravery and deserve high praise for their gallant conduct. I went with Capt. White's company which had been held at camp as a reserve and we met the others a half mile from their field on the retreat There was no artillery on either side. As we approached the endless rattle of musketry and shouts of the yankees became plainer till the smoke and lines of battle were just before us. It is thought they are advancing in heavy force for battle, in which case the giving up of Gum Swamp necessitates our falling back on South West Creek. LONG GRABS.

Another Arrival.—The Giraffe arrived here this morning with a valuable cargo on Confederate account.

Wilmington Journal, 29th inst.

DIED,

Very suddenly, near his residence in Robeson county, April 9th, Dr. NEILL McNAIR, in the 49th year of his age. Dr. McNair was full of health and vigor up to the moment of his departure. Either by a sudden stroke of paralysis, or by some affection of the heart, he fell and instantly passed away. Regular in his habits and temperate in all things, no man had fairer prospects of a long life and a green and happy old age. But "God's thoughts are not our thoughts." Dr. McNair will be missed by the entire community, and especially by the poor, those who need a friend to help them. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a faithful and steadfast friend, a generous and cheerful helper of those who needed help, and a liberal supporter of the church and of every good cause.

In Lumberton, 12th April, Mr. CHARLES M DAFFRON, in the 27th year of life. He was the son of Mr. George W. and Phenia Daffron, and was born in Chatham county.

How sad that one should die so full of promise. For months he had been suffering of pulmonary disease, which at times flattered him with restoration to his wonted state of health, and then blighting every rising hope of recovery.

He bore his afflictions with unusual patience—throwing himself upon the mercy of God in Christ Jesus. Christianity in the hour of affliction severe gathered its brightness around his dying bed, dispelling the darkness of spiritual night, and lit up his prospect for Heaven with a blaze of glory. Feeling that he had made his peace with God, and to die would be gain, he called to his bedside his relatives and friends, and bade them an affectionate farewell, urging them to the Cross, and requesting them to meet him in Heaven. Many promised to meet him in the better land. May they keep their promise inviolate, and in the close of life's eventful drama, repair to that haven of bliss to which he has gone, forever freed from the sufferings of mortality. His death was a signal triumph over the last enemy. It is pleasant to die when a full preparation has been made for the solemn event. His relatives lament his departure, but they mourn not as those destitute of hope. They expect to see him again in that day when the ship's company shall meet on the other shore. Then life's fitful dream being forever past, the ransomed of God in sweet association shall gather around the throne, clad in the brightness of eternal day, to share in the bliss of immortality Heaven shall then give back to the bereaved, departed ones, and they shall live in sweetest union forever blest. "Earth hath no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure." R. P. B.

In Laurinburg, Richmond county, April 25th, after a short illness, Miss LUCY A. ROBESON, daughter of W. B. and A. C. Robeson, of Brunswick county, aged 15 years and 3 months.

In this place on the 9th inst., EDWARD EVELYN, aged 35, leaving a wife and six children.

Near Silver Hill, Davidson county on the 18th inst., ELIZABETH, widow of William Lane, (a Revolutionary soldier,) aged 102 years and 7 months. She enjoyed good health generally up to a few days before her death.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 29.

Beef cattle 35 to 50. Bacon, 90 cts. to $1. Butter $1 50 to $1 75. Corn $3 75 to $4. Coffee $4 50. Cotton small sales at 35 to 40. Flour, superfine $53 to $65. Lard $1. Molasses $10 Peas $5 to $6. Potatoes, sweet $5 to $5 50, Irish $7 to $8. Rice, clean 20, rough $4 50 to $5 per bus. Sound Salt $8 to $9. Sugar 1 05 to 1 10 by hhd., 1 15 to 1 20 by bbl., per lb. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 95 to $1. Tallow $1 25. Yarn $12 to $15.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Alvin G. Lewis, Executor of Willis Jenkins, vs. William Prevatt and wife Rosa Ann, Henry P. Jenkins, Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins, Wm. Leggett and wife Clarisey.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins and William Seggett, are in the army of the Confederate States and out of the State of North Carolina; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February A. D, 1863

19*6tpd] JOHN A ROWLAND, Clerk

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment

April 22 11-1m*tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from me on the night of the 19th instant, my Negro Man HU[illegible] He is a dark mulatto, 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or [illegible] inches high, weighs about 140 lbs., is active and [illegible] but not at all fleshy: has long *bushy* hair, is [illegible] *dish faced*, and has a scar on (I believe) the left [illegible] below the cheek bone. He is probably attempting [illegible] to the yankees. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or $50 for his confinement in any jail of the State so that I can get him. W. A. DICK.

Lumberton, N. C., April 24, 1863. 26-3tpd

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

[Some of the following letters have been a long time in reaching us, but they are of sufficient interest to claim insertion even at this late day:—]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

GREENVILLE, N. C, April 18.

Messrs Editors: Our forces have fallen back to this place after a tiresome retreat, which has somewhat demoralized "Long Grabs." A man always finds difficulty in getting baggage carried on a march, especially in retreat; but after various "strategic movements," I am indebted to the transportation of the Confederate army for conveying mine, (though but few besides myself know anything of it.) I had stowed myself and baggage nicely away in the ordnance wagon of the 52d Reg't. The ordnance train has always been expressly prohibited from carrying baggage. Pretty soon Gen. Pettigrew rode up, and stooping down, looked into the wagon, and in a loud, angry tone, said (in substance,) "Come out of that wagon! It's no use to say you ain't in there; I see your baggage sticking out." "Long Grabs" evaporated, and baggage ditto. I then got the aforesaid baggage in the ordnance wagon of the 44th, but very soon I learned that one of the ordnance officers came around to see if all was right, and he very unceremoniously placed the "contraband" luggage in the road, for the general use of the public. I accidentally came along, however, in time to save it and procure safer passage elsewhere.

Our retreat is to be put down as a thing to be remembered and expatiated upon. "It was night," (nox erat,) and the blackness of darkness shone round about the Confederate hosts. The watery elements had almost drowned the earth, presenting to our astonished view a very impressive illustration of the floods common in Noah's time. Under such circumstances as these the order to fall back rapidly, 10 miles, was extended to the different troops about dark, and many of them packed up during a heavy rain and started. On we came in the pouring rain, with the murky clouds above, the pitchy darkness around, and a boundless, bottomless waste of water and mud underneath. The infantry slipped and scrambled and slided and wallowed, swimming, climbing, diving and falling by turns; the wagons pitched and rocked and jolted and cracked, like a vessel in a sea-storm tossed by the waves and occasionally springing a leak; the artillery rattled and slided, often getting out of sight, then rising to the surface; and the various dignitaries on horseback would experience some inconvenience when abruptly dismounted among vines, brush, &c., or when their steeds, plunging forward into the dark abyss of some unexpected creek or hole, would drown their riders or break their own necks. There was one continued scene of geeing, hawing, prizing, lifting, pulling, hallooing, neighing, whickering, cursing, grumbling, laughing, quarreling, splashing, crashing, roaring, lightning and thundering. All was darkness, isolation and inundation, except when the dazzling, blinding flashes of lightning would glisten across the endless line of reeling wagons, jammed-up artillery and *floating* infantry. The sudden flashes of lightning were of such brilliant brightness as to strike you with blindness for a minute or two, as if at mid-day you were suddenly plunged into Egyptian darkness (and at the same time plunged into a hole of water over your head.)

The roads of course became worse and worse for those behind, till they had to avoid the tracks of the wagons before as well as the deep ditches on each side of the narrow miry road. In shunning one they were certain to get in the other; as it is written, that "he who escapes Scylla falls into Charybdis."

Thus for most of the night we were getting over some of the worst roads I have ever seen, not even excepting the prairies of Alabama. There was one continuous flood of water, with occasional trees across the road which the fires had burnt down, and heaps of poles and brush to keep from breaking through the top crust of earth into the "unfathomable depths" below. In short, the roads were navigable, and it was affirmed that gunboats would follow up our rear.

We were not hurried away by the yanks, nor were we forced to leave, but it was entirely a voluntary panic or "bust," gotten up on our own hook and for our own enjoyment.

The apparent cause of the failure in this whole movement on Washington is the fact that we had not sufficient guns in position to command the river below Washington. The town could have been taken any time during the siege, but could not have been held without control of the river below. Both the Whitworth guns burst in the early part of the siege—a fact which I did not mention before, as one of Gen. Hill's staff told me that it was desirable that such information be not published at that time. There should have been several heavy guns at Hill's Point, but there were only some light field pieces which could do but little damage farther off than a mile. But one 32-pounder was on our works (at Rodman's) and on our retreat the yankees captured the carriage of that. The whole fleet in the river could have passed three or four days before it was attempted, had they known our defences and the guns we relied on. On the night of the 14th inst. three of our men deserted from Wyatt's Va. Battery, and after the[y] started on the same night two of the enemy's boats went up to Washington, and next morning after daylight a large transport, supposed to convey Gen. Foster and staff, went down the river by all our batteries. There was very little if any firing at this boat from Rodman's, but the four or five small field pieces at Hill's Point fired as hard as they could while it was in reach, amounting to some 50 shots in all, some of which took effect. I saw this boat distinctly myself. On the evening of that day we were ordered to fall back from all our works below to the Chockowinity.

It is humiliating and deeply affecting to abandon these noble and devoted people under such circumstances. They have been experiencing adversity in its broadest meaning. They have been plundered, insulted and oppressed by a savage enemy, and slandered, suspected and scoffed at by their own countrymen. They have met with coldness, extortion and reproach as refugees, and yet their spirits are as unconquerable as ever, and their hearts are devoted to the cause of their native South.

This is a pretty hard place and had a population of five or six hundred before the passage of the conscript law. There is a fine large Court House here and some neat cottages. Pitt is a wealthy, large county, and has yet considerable provisions. Cotton has been extensively raised and there are many splendid farms through the county. "New Dip" also abounds, which is a very peculiar thing these times. In former times this was probably a rough-and-tumble place during court weeks, elections, musters, &c., not unfrequently on the "knock-down-and-drag-out" system. The place looks that way. I have not been favored with ocular demonstration on the subject.

HOOKERTON, April 20.

This place was certainly named after a very prominent and estimable citizen of the name of Hooker, who lived here. The place is in Greene county, 24 miles south-west from Greenville and 12 from Kinston, rather between the two places. It is a quiet, pleasant and beautifully located village, in a fine, rich farming country, and on the south bank of the Contentnea Creek or Mockasin river, a large stream heading in Franklin county and running south-east into the Neuse some 15 or 20 miles below Kinston. Pettigrew's Brigade has gone into camp here permanently, as a reserve corps.

KINSTON, April 22.—Ransom's Brigade is near here, and 17th Reg't, Nethercutt's Battalion, &c. It is a beautiful country from here to Greenville, and many magnificent farms spread out around you at every turn. "New Dip" has a wonderful effect on my friend "Lemons," causing him to become oblivious of the weather.

LONG GRABS.

CAMP BELOW KINSTON, April 26, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Our pickets extend to Core creek towards Newbern and within 4 miles of Trenton. All of Ransom's Brigade are in this vicinity on both sides of the river, with the 17th Regiment, Nethercutt's Battalion, and several artillery companies. There is some cavalry force about here also, but I do not know what forces or how much. Most of the citizens in this section who left because of the advance of the yankees have returned and are becoming fixed up again and making preparations for farming.

The line of permanent defences south of the river will probably be on South-West creek, which runs into the Neuse about 4 miles below Kinston. All the four roads to Newbern cross this creek, and the Dover road—the main route to Newbern—crosses at South-west mills, formerly Cobb's mills. This is a pretty large stream with a good deal of swamp. The whole surrounding country is level and affords no commanding positions for defence. Innumerable paths intersect the flat piney woods and marshes in every direction, furnishing approaches for either force. Both armies too are familiar with the country. The yanks are said to be reinforcing or contemplating some movement below, and we expect to see or hear something of them at any time.

There is a remarkable squad connected with the 52d Reg't, generally under charge of Maj. R. I could not learn whether they belonged to the signal corps or were detailed on some other special duty(?) but certain it is that their way of defending their country is a peculiar one, not fully appreciated by Maj. R. They are Quakers and conscientiously opposed to war and every thing pertaining to war. There are four of them, all quite good looking healthy men, and three of them quite young. They were brought out by the conscript law and have persistently refused to receive bounty, pay, clothing or arms, and refuse to perform any military duty. They will not wait on the sick nor take any non-combatant position, and will not even load wagons nor clear out roads. They would not receive rations at first, and I believe provisions were brought and cooked for them awhile. Afterwards they were told to go after their rations or do without. They resolved to do without. Things went on *in statu quo*, till the fourth day, when their appetites overcame their consciences and they came up promptly to the commissary and have been very punctual every draw-day since. They were ordered to help load a wagon with fodder, but would not "budge a peg." As they would not assist they were sentenced to be punished by being tied so as to walk behind the wagon for several miles. The road led through large swamps covered in many places with water nearly waist deep. And thus they "brought up the rear" a very cold morning, after having been promised a ride back on the wagon should they assist in loading. They are dressed in brown home-made jeans, coat and pants; double breasted vest of "turkey red" and blue filling buttoning up to the neck; and broad country-made black wool hats. They carry an incredible amount of "budgets" and "wallets." Their habitual manner is silence and solemnity, but if you come about them or mix much with them they lecture you and sermonize over the state of the country. One of them lectured "Long Grabs" about the error of his ways till nearly a whole regiment of listeners was attracted around, when being less interested than my pious friend I perpetrated an impoliteness by leaving him abruptly.

While I entertain a high admiration for the honest, unpretending, industrious and moral Quaker character, I cannot but indulge in common with others, a feeling of impatience and disgust at the absurd squeamishness manifested by some of the sect. It is a misapprehension of the real tenets of their own faith,—an extreme narrow-minded fatalism, or an unwholesome conscientious fanaticism, leading to palpably false notions of moral obligation. The Bible nowhere enjoins on man to be untrue to his country, but exhorts all to obey "the powers that be." It is admitted to be a well established principle, that if a man from causes beyond his control be compelled to participate in an act or business, public or private, he does not criminate himself, and by acquiescence in such necessity does not render himself culpable. There can be no such thing as absolute neutrality in this war by any citizen, South or North. The laws already allow much favor to those sects who entertain conscientious scruples against War and its consequences. This squad of "brotherly love" no doubt experiences for the "faith" many troubles, trials, tribulations, lamentations, afflictions, vexations, crucifixions, vaccinations and starvations to tell their posterity.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

The Albemarle Country.—The Raleigh Progress, speaking of Logstreet's operations near Suffolk, says:

"We learn that the enemy have abandoned the entire Albemarle country, being no longer visible on the Chowan, about Elizabeth City or any where else, all having put out for Suffolk and Norfolk. This certainly relieves a large section of country and removes the hated invaders from the presence of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the State. We learn too, that immense quantities of provisions and grain have been procured and brought safely away. The army must be fed and if our forces can procure forage from those sections of country occupied by the enemy, it is certainly much better than "pressing" their supplies in sections where there is nothing to spare. Our forces are now along the banks of the Chowan and even occupy, we learn, the town of Elizabeth City."

Blockade Trade.—In the C. S. Senate, a few days ago, the following sensible resolutions, adopted by the Georgia Legislature, were presented and referred:—

"Whereas, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the traffic of private citizens with foreign countries is one of the prime causes of the depreciation of the Confederate currency, and the consequent high price of all the necessaries of life.

"And whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the largest portion of the cotton exported, and of the goods imported, enure, directly or indirectly, to the benefit of the Abolitionists of New England.

"And whereas, this tribute to Yankee greed is abhorrent to the mind of every true patriot, sustains the trade of our detested foe, and demoralizes our own citizens, therefore,

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Georgia, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested, to secure the passage of such a law as shall prevent the running of the blockade, either by land or by water, during the existence of the present war, by any person whatever, except under the direct control, and for the exclusive benefit of the Government of the Confederate States."

FEDERAL DEVASTATION.

From the London Times, April 1st.

An ancient rhetorician wrote about Xerxes that he turned dry land into sea, and sea into dry land, making a canal through Mount Athos, and building a bridge across the Hellespont. The American Republic seems to partake much more of the violence and extravagance of the Persian monarch than of the wise counsel and well combined action of the Federation of Commonwealths which opposed him. Excited by a tremendous war, and all the portents of approaching revolution, the imagination of the American Democracy seems to have run riot. Not satisfied with all the destruction which modern science has enabled mankind to wreak upon each other, the North has called to its aid the mighty agencies of nature, and seeks to ruin and mutilate half a continent in the vain hope to overthrow or intimidate its inhabitants.

In vain has Nature, after a series of tremendous convulsions, settled herself down into something like order and regularity, indenting the coast with bays and harbors, and draining the vast area of a continent through the agency of enormous rivers. The rage of man frets against these natural and beneficent ordinances just as Xerxes flung letters into the sea and lashed the winds that were rebellious to his commands. By the aid of the "stone fleet" the United States have blocked up the entrance to several much frequented harbors, and now, with less labor and far greater success, they seek to drown the land which they cannot conquer. It is calculated that, by the action of the Federals in cutting the levees, or dams, which keep the Mississippi in its course as it runs through the level lands towards the sea, a district as large as Scotland has been drowned in the State of Mississippi, and 5000 square miles in the State of Louisiana.

Had some enormous strategical advantage been obtainable by this proceeding, mankind must have deplored the harsh and dreadful necessity which in a continent so small a portion of which has yet been reclaimed for the use of civilized man, drove the Federals to lay waste and devastate so considerable a portion of its surface. But there is no reason to suppose that any advantage in the least degree commensurate with the amount of wanton and cruel destruction which has been perpetrated could anyhow have been obtained. Most certainly no such advantage has been gained. The expedition from Yazoo Pass, so far from reaching its destined point near Vicksburg, has been encountered and defeated by Confederate batteries, and driven to take refuge in another river to avoid further injuries. The act, therefore, stands out in all its naked deformity. Those who have called the mighty Mississippi to their aid have proved themselves unworthy of their potent ally, and powerful only for mischief, have been signally discomfited in the endeavor to profit by their new and singular enterprise.

We have all read how the Dutch, the mighty precursor of the United States, a people as conspicuous for doing much with small resources as the American Union for doing little with great ones, when they found themselves reduced to the two small States of Holland and Zealand with which alone they had to make head against the powerful monarchy of Spain, in the extremity of their despair and desolation cut through the dikes which protected their fields and gardens from the ocean which roared above their heads, choosing rather to give their native land to destruction than to see it in the grasp of a tyrant or a persecutor. This courage, prepared for everything except submission—this noble fortitude, which the extreme of ill fortune could not subdue—forms one of the brightest pages of history, and invests the sieges of Haarlem and of Leyden with an interest second to nothing in the annals of mankind. But in proportion to our admiration of those who called in the waves of the German Ocean to protect their faith and their freedom must be the abhorrence inspired by acts so wanton and so ferocious as that of letting loose the waters of the Mississippi over the plantations of the south, and overwhelming under the waves that which it is found impossible to subdue.

At the beginning of the war the North went forth to battle in all the presumption of overweening strength and numbers. Their notions of success were thoroughly Oriental. They had the largest number of men under arms, and doubted not of the victory, especially as they had the largest resources to feed, arm, and recruit them. Received in the field by troops far less numerous than their own, they found to their astonishment how little the leaders of the south had to dread from them in the open field. From that time the whole aspect of the war has entirely changed. In proportion as success has become more difficult the means employed for its attainment have been more odious and cruel. Every effort has been made to light the torch of a servile insurrection, and, as if this was not dreadful enough, water has been called in to supplement the tardy vengeance of that fire which, kindled by the hands of slaves, would, if the pious and decorous North could have had their will, wrap in one mighty conflagration the labors of a hundred years. Men may wrangle and dispute about the causes, the rights and the wrongs of this great quarrel, but as to these measures posterity will have but one verdict to pronounce—a verdict of horror and execration.

And this cruelty and ferocity, surpassing so far all that is recorded of the wickedness and barbarity of men in former wars, has been called into action, not for the purpose of meeting foreign invasion, but for a war avowedly intended to restore a Federal Union, which unhappy differences have partially interrupted. The men who are thus letting loose at the same moment fire and water united in an unnatural compact against their adversaries, are sick and tired of repeating that they fight for the maintenance of the Union and look forward with unshaken confidence to the time when their great Federation shall be restored, and the brethren so long estranged from each other shall once more unite together in harmony and peace.

It is difficult to say what time, what interest may not effect. Nations have shed each other's blood like water on fields of battle. They have covered the ocean with the wrecks of their naval engagements and the bodies of their seamen. These things may be expiated, may be forgiven, may at last be forgotten; but deeds like those by which the Northern States are making their present war with the South singular and execrable among the worst and bloodiest annals of mankind, can never be forgiven or forgotten. The moment any idea of reconciliation, is entertained these dreadful memories will rise up like a spectre between the two parties, and forbid every attempt at reconciliation unless founded on absolute independence on the one side, and complete renunciation of every claim to obedience on the other.

No one can presume to say what are the reverses and vicissitudes which fortune, not yet satisfied with the sufferings of the American people, has in store for either party. But the information which has just reached us makes it abundantly evident, if it were not so before, that the choice henceforth for the South is between victory and extermination, for the North between peace and ruin—ruin certain if the war is protracted, as it easily may be, to a point which will leave the President without a revenue and without an army—ruin still more certain and complete if the wicked aspirations of fanatical hate be accomplished, and the Central Government, already triumphant over the liberties of the North, shall obtain as the prize of success the unenviable duty of holding down, under the heel of military despotism, the struggling and palpitating remains of what were once the Southern States.

The Laws and Journals.—As State Printer, we have completed the public laws with the index, and shall complete the journals during the present week. The public laws of the regular and adjourned sessions make 186 pages, and the journals of the two Houses for the two sessions will make about 600 pages. The private laws are still to be printed, with 60 ordinances of the Convention, which the Legislature directed to be printed with the public and private laws. These will swell the volume to at least 400 pages, and it may reach 450 or 500. We shall execute this remaining work as rapidly as possible, but we have been retarded by the difficulty of procuring hands, and the sickness of some engaged on the public work. There are more printers in the army than, perhaps, any other vocation in proportion to their numbers and our contemporaries of the press will bear witness that it is no easy matter to procure suitable hands.

Meanwhile, as it is important that the various Counties should have a copy of the public laws at the earliest practicable moment, and as we have completed them, we have been directed by the Governor and Secretary of State to send a copy by mail to each of the County Court Clerks. This we will do at once. The County officers, members of the bar, and others, will in this way have access to the laws at as early a period as practicable after they have been printed, during the Spring Courts now being held. The public and private laws in one volume, the journals of the two Houses, and the public documents for members of the Legislature, will be sent out as soon as they are ready, which will be some time during the month of May, or about 1st of June. *Raleigh Standard.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE following valuable property will be sold on SATURDAY, 9th day of MAY, at Eleven o'clock, in the Market House in Fayetteville:

Dwelling House on Southwest corner of Arch and Rowan Streets.
Dwelling House on North side of —— Street, joins Abel Payne.
Dwelling House on —— Street, joins Mrs. Mooney
Dwelling House on Robeson Street, now occupied by Mr. Gill.
Dwelling in rear of above with an alley leading to it.
Dwelling House on Mumford Street, joins Mr. Hall's Foundry
Dwelling House on Mumford Street, joins the above
Dwelling House on Mumford Street, joins the "Nixon" House.
New Dwelling House on Rowan Street, joins J. T. Gilmore.
New Dwelling House on Rowan Street, joins the above.
Dwelling House in Campbellton, joins Mr. Perry.
Dwelling House in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, new and large, formerly the property of L. A Nixon, Jr.
Store House and Lot in Campbellton, formerly occupied by T. J. Johnson as a Store.
Store House on Person Street, joins M. N. Leary.
5 Acres of Land on both sides of Rail Road and running down to low water mark on Cape Fear River.
One vacant Lot on the Rail Road, in Campbellton.
One vacant Lot, joins above.
One vacant Lot, joins above.
One vacant Lot, joins W. C. Troy's Store, 20 ft. front.
One vacant Lot, joins above, 20 feet front.
One vacant Lot, joins above, 20 feet front.
One vacant Lot, joins above, 20 feet front.
One vacant Lot, joins above, 20 feet front.
One vacant Lot, joins above, 20 feet front.
One vacant Lot, joins above, 20 feet front.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 30. 24 8t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MY RESIDENCE will be sold at Auction on Saturday 9th May 1863, if not previously disposed of. There is a No. 1 DWELLING HOUSE, with all necessary outhouses, all in good repair, on the premises, two-and-a-quarter miles from town. Good neighborhood and very superior *water*.

R. WOOTEN.
April 29, 1863. 24-3t

800 acres of LAND for sale.

I OFFER my PLANTATION in Columbus county, containing eight hundred acres or over. There are about three hundred acres of cleared land on it, and about one hundred acres of the best swamp land in the State; easily drained. I will take five dollars per acre for it, and take it in negroes, mules or money. Any one having negroes on the Sound would do well to give me a call. It is in one mile of the Railroad and three miles of Fair Bluff. I will give possession when I sell.

GILES P. FLOYD.
Lesville P. O., Robeson county, April 27. 24 9tp

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,

FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.
23-itA1

LOST.

AT Kinston, N. C., supposed to be about the 25th of March, or stolen from the cars at Goldsborough, a large TRAVELLING SACK, with my name, company and regiment marked on a little card fastened to it. It contained a new military suit and other clothing, with my commissions. It was left at Kinston with the baggage of Pettigrew's brigade, and it may be that it was taken off with the baggage of some of the Artillery companies or Daniel's Brigade.

I will give $25 reward for it and its contents, when delivered to me or placed where I can get it.

Lieut. WILLIS BANDLE,
Co. I, 52d Reg't N. C. T., Pettigrew's Brigade.
April 28, 1863. 24-7tpd

FOR SALE.

24 KEGS NAILS;
6 Bbls. Tanners' Oil;
200 Sags Dry Salt;
250 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine;
50 " Unslacked Lime.
1000 Salt Bags.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 30, 1863. 24 2t

NEGRO GIRL.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, 17 or 18 years old, for sale. Apply to

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
April 29. 24-12t

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
APRIL 27, 1863.

WANTED,

4 GOOD PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,
3 " jobbing Blacksmiths.

Steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to

Major F. L. CHILDS,
24-10t] Comd'g Officer.

Wanted Immediately,

A STRONG, HEALTHY MAN, to go as a SUBSTITUTE in the Army. A liberal price will be paid on application to

P. P. JOHNSON.
April 30. 24-2t

Save your Ashes.

I WILL give 85 cents a bushel for good blackjack, oak or hickory Ashes, delivered at the Soap Factory on Person street at half-way bridge.

☞ Lard, Tallow and Soapgrease wanted, highest cash prices given.

I have 60 lbs. of 6 penny nails for sale.

C. P. JONES.
April 30. 24-4tpd

80,000 SHINGLES.

THE Fayetteville Mills want to contract for the delivery of EIGHTY THOUSAND SHINGLES, of the best quality. Apply to

JAS. B. LEE, Agent.
April 28, 1863. 24-12t

FOR SALE.

8 HHDS. HANDSOME BROWN SUGAR, just received and for sale by

H. McMILLAN,
Fayetteville, April 25, 1863. 26-4tpd

GEN. LEE AND HIS SON.

Gen. Lee has a son, Robert E Lee, jr., a private in the Rockbridge, Va., Artillery. Of course the boy, though only seventeen, has had numerous offers of posts of Aid to commanding officers, but has declined them all, and is content to take his turn at cooking and washing with the rest. The company was with Jackson during his Valley campaign. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian relates an interview between the father and son on the battle-field of Sharpsburg. All the guns of the battery had been disabled. The letter says:

We were engaged in getting our remaining gun in fighting trim when Gen. Lee rode up. Aids and couriers went and came in quick succession from different parts of the field to communicate or receive dispatches from him. Shells burst in air or ploughed up the dust around him, or passed overhead, singing their ominous death messages. It was the most critical period of the contest. Defeat, if not annihilation, was disastrous and disgraceful retreat across the Potomac. But amid all the excitement and dangers and weighty responsibilities of the hour, he was, as he always is on the battle field, cool and self possessed—his face fairly radiant with intelligence and the workings of his master mind and the emotions of the patriot soldier. 'Twas as bright and cheering as the sun when he breaks through the black clouds of the thunder storm. It inspired us all with fresh courage and confidence. In his kind gentlemanly manner, he inquired as to our losses, and was just saying that he wanted us to go back on the left again, when Bob, hearing his voice, came forward—his clothes drenched with perspiration, and his person blackened with smoke and dust—and, saluting him with an affectionate familiarity, the following colloquy ensued: "Why, good morning General." "How are you, my son?" "We are badly used up sir; have only one piece fit for action." An aid came up at full speed to say that "Gen. —— (I could not hear the name) says send him all the reinforcements you can spare; that the enemy is bringing up heavy columns of fresh troops against him." "And so you are going to send us to that hot place on the left again?" "Yes, my son; General Jackson will need every gun on the left. We must drive those people back." Here another aid from the same General dashed up to say that "the General says he will inevitably be driven from his position unless reinforced." I heard Gen. Lee say: Tell the General I have no reinforcements to send; to hold his ground if it is possible." Turning to Bob, he continued, "Yes my son, we must drive those people back! Tell your Captain I want him to take his gun over to the left again." He then rode on, and we pitched into the fight again.

Alluding to his refusal of commissions, the correspondent says:

Time and again he has been solicited and urged to accept commissions with easy and honorable position on staff duty; but he has invariably declined—assigning as a reason that he did not think his father approved of inexperienced boys holding positions over men; that he reckoned he would put him in the way of getting a commission when he considered him deserving of it. Added to his many other virtues, like his father he is a consistent, humble Christian.

Yankee Depredations near Suffolk.—On Wednesday last, a detachment of seventy-five Vandals with two pieces of artillery, landed at Holladay's Point, on the Nansemond river, and destroyed the dwellings of Jno. T. Pruden, Peter Houseman and Thomas Wilkinson. They burnt a farm belonging to the estate of the late Albert Shivers, and fired the dwelling, but the ladies on the premises extinguished the flames. On the same day another party fired a portion of the village of Chuckatuck, in Nansemond county, and destroyed several houses. This was done without giving the people any warning, but we have not heard of any loss of life.—*Pet. Express.*

The Roll of Honor.—Mr. John Swicegood, near Abbott's Creek, Davidson, is selling flour at only $6 per hundred, and sells at still lower rates to soldiers' families. He also sells corn at $1 25 per bushel.

A correspondent informs us that Harrison Parker, Esq., residing at Round Hill, Orange County, has sold 100 barrels of corn to destitute neighbors and the wives of soldiers at prices varying from seven to twelve dollars per barrel, but never exceeding the latter sum. He is now selling sole leather at 75 cents per pound, and upper leather at from $4 to $6 per side."—*Raleigh Standard.*

To Weld Cast Steel.—The Fayetteville Observer instituted an inquiry sometime since for something which could be used instead of Borax, (which is now exceedingly scarce and costly) in welding cast steel.

The following preparation is used by Mr. V. A. Frost, an experienced smith of this city, as a substitute for borax, and is said to answer the purpose admirably. Smiths and machinists elsewhere would do well to give it a trial. The substitute consists of 3 pounds of salt, 1 pound of copperas and 15 pounds of sharp sand thoroughly mixed and used as borax.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Soldiers' Orphans' Educational Institute.—A patriotic daughter of South Carolina, a soldier's brave wife, as will be seen, from her letter, in our issue, to day, proposes that the Palmetto State should imitate the old North State, in the establishment of an Educational Institute, for the orphan children of our dead soldiery, and that daughters as well as sons should be beneficiaries of the noble bounty. We cordially indorse her proposal, and especially that branch of it which will secure to the daughters of those who have died in the service of their country, the inestimable blessings of a liberal education. Accordingly we open a list, at our office, and invite

Subscriptions to the Soldiers' Orphan Educational Institute of South Carolina.—Mrs. S. F. Chapin, $20. Richard Yeaden, $1000.

Charleston Courier.

Stocks.—Confederate Bonds of the $15,000,000 loan are last quoted in Richmond at $200. N. C. Bonds, old issue, command the same high price.

The Mountain Eagle printed at Shelby, Cleaveland county, N. C., says in its issue of the 24th inst., that in that section of the State, everybody speaks of the growing wheat as unusually promising.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cape Fear Navigation Company will be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Friday, May 29th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

D. A. RAY, Pres't.
April 30, 1863. 24tm

Snuff, Snuff.

Envelopes.
Writing Paper.
Steel Pens.
Powder.
Pen Holders.

For sale by
J. W. LETT.
April 8, 1863. 18-18tpd

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 16, 1863. 221y

WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg—Fighting Commenced.—RICHMOND, April 30.—The news from Fredericksburg is exciting. The long silence is broken and fighting—probably the prelude to the great battle—has commenced again between the two armies. Early yesterday morning the enemy, in large force, effected a crossing of the Rappahannock at a point known as Deep Run, a few miles below Fredericksburg. It is also reported that the enemy crossed at Kelly's Ford and other points, but we have no confirmation of this. On crossing to this side of the river at Deep Run, the enemy engaged the Thirteenth Georgia and the Sixth or Second Louisiana—it is not certain which—and severe skirmishing ensued. Loud and continued firing was heard from other points along the line, and the belief at Fredericksburg was confident that the enemy was advancing in strength, and that the movement would lead to a general action.

It is not known in what force the enemy has crossed, but it is believed by those most competent to judge, that Hooker has thrown over the river the whole strength of his army, and that he intends to give us battle in earnest. It is thought that he has been encouraged to this by the rumors which have reached the North representing that the bulk of our army had been withdrawn from Fredericksburg, and sent to Suffolk and North Carolina.

At the time of the cars leaving Guiney's Station yesterday about one P. M.,—the train was not allowed to go beyond—rapid and continued firing was distinctly heard, and it was supposed that the enemy was still crossing. All indications point to a battle to-day.

We entertain firm confidence in the army now on the hills around Fredericksburg. The army is the best the Confederacy possesses. It occupies a position of extraordinary strength. There is no Point from Port Royal to Culpeper at which it would not fight the enemy with advantages which could only be overcome by superior troops, in superior numbers, after an enormous loss of life. But the Confederate army will, with these advantages, engage inferior troops; and if resolutely and ably handled, as it will be, the contest can scarcely end in anything else than another sanguinary defeat of the Federal forces.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, April 30.—In the fight yesterday morning, it is reported that there were two killed and some half dozen wounded.

The mouth of Deep Run, at which the crossing was effected, is about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, and is the same point at which that portion of the enemy's forces crossed that engaged the right wing of our army in the battle of the 13th of December. The land on this side in the immediate vicinity of the river is a level plain of nearly two miles in width, across which the enemy must advance to attack our position on the hills in the neighborhood of Hamilton's Crossing. It was as they advanced over this plain in December that they suffered such terrible loss. On the oppisite or Stafford side of the river the country is hilly, and affords admirable position for the batteries of the enemy, under cover of which they have successfully thrown their forces over the river.—*Dispatch.*

An Attack at Grand Gulf.—RICHMOND, April 30.—Official dispatch from Jackson, Miss., 29th. To Gen. S. Cooper:—Six gunboats averaging ten guns each opened a terrific fire upon our batteries at Grand Gulf at 7 A. M. and continued without intermission for six hours and a half, when they withdrew, several boats apparently damaged, and one disabled, lying on the Louisiana shore below. Our loss is three killed, including Col. Wade, Gen. Bowen's chief of artillery, and twelve or fifteen wounded. Repairs are being made and we are expecting a renewal of the attack to-morrow. Transports loaded with troops are in sight but inactive.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lt. Gen. Comd'g.

Items from the North.—From Northern papers of the 27th inst. we take the following items:

Admiral Dupont's official report of the Charleston fight has been received, but will not be made public *for the present.*

The contrabands under forty-five are being conscripted by Gen. Hunter, and those over forty-five are hiding from fear of being taken. The idle contrabands at Alexandria are to be sent out to work on abandoned farms.

A party of soldiers attempting to arrest a soldier in Middle Creek Township, Illinois, recently were fired upon and put to flight, by the K. G. C's.

There are no less than 16 vessels of war now being built at the Brooklyn navy-yard. The Puritan and Dictator are the two Ericsson ocean iron-clads. Each of them is over 340 feet long. These will, probably, be completed in about one year. The iron-clad Onondaga will soon be launched, probably in a week. The iron-clads Tecumseh, Mahopac and Manhattan will be completed by July. The great ram Dunderberg cannot be completed for two years. The iron-clad Miautonomah will soon be finished. She will be 200 feet long and 1000 tons burthen. She will be afloat by 1st May. Besides these there are building the wooden vessels Metacomet, Mendota, Shamrock, Chenango, Mackanaw, Peoria, Nyack, Maumee, and the iron-clad Camanche.

In the pockets of three Ohio deserters, to be shot in Western Virginia next week, letters were found from their fathers advising them to desert. Gov. Todd has advised the President to shoot the fathers instead of the sons.

In passing the batteries of Vicksburg the transport Henry Clay was sunk and all hands lost. The pilot floated down nine miles on a plank, and was picked up opposite Warrenton. There are 11 gunboats below Vicksburg now, including three under Farragut.

The Price of Gold.—The premium for gold has fallen. Until recently, the brokers have been asking $5, or requiring six dollars in Confederate Treasury notes in exchange for one gold dollar. At some of the establishments, last week, $4.75 premium was accepted. On Saturday, $4.50 was the selling rate. Yesterday, the quotation was $4 a 4 25 premium, or five to five and a quarter for one. The defeat of the "Alien Conscription Bill" in the Senate may have had some influence, but the conviction is now becoming general that the era of high prices has passed, and gold, like everything else, must come down. The redundancy of the currency has been greatly reduced by the funding in eight per cent bonds; and the Tax bill will operate not only as an absorbent of the new issue, but will relieve the Government of the necessity, to a great extent, of again flooding the country with Treasury notes. The "tax in kind" will furnish supplies direct to the Commissary Department, without recourse to Treasury emissions, and hence the excuse for extortion, found in a plethoric paper currency, will no longer exist.

We are especially gratified at the decline in the premium for specie. By many persons gold is regarded as the infallible standard of value, although it has been maintained at the high rates recently prevailing by adventitious circumstances. With the decline in gold, the excuse of these persons for asking five prices for anything they have for sale is removed. We hope, therefore, that the premium for gold may still further decline. It is too high. Let the brokers become patriotic, and lend their aid to the desideratum of a lower premium for gold!—*Richmond Whig.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1863.

Great Battles at hand.—We are in hourly expectation of news of at least two great battles—at Fredericksburg, and in Tennessee. Hooker's crossing the Rappahannock, with the apparent purpose of bringing on the long expected conflict; rather surprises us, as we had been led to believe that Gen. Lee was about to cross to seek him North of that river. It is said that Lee's pontoon bridges had been sent to him from Richmond for the purpose of crossing. The notoriety given to this fact, however, and to the reports of Lee's design to cross, led us to suspect that these reports were allowed to be circulated to deceive the enemy, to lead him to believe that Lee was strong, when possibly he had been weakened by troops being sent to Tennessee and to Suffolk. Our apprehensions of such a state of things are increased by Hooker's advance; for if he had not had reason to think Lee weak, he would scarcely have come after him, but would more probably have awaited Lee's attack. On the North side the enemy would of course have had all the advantages of position and defences.

A very brief space will probably solve all doubts.

In Tennessee the two great armies are confronting each other, so near that the battle may come off at any moment.

In both cases we hope for the best, and believe that our army will not be whipped.

Death of Lieut. Jarvis B. Lutterloh.—In a postscript to most of our Thursday's edition we published a brief account, which reached us after we had gone to press, of a heavy skirmish below Kinston on Tuesday afternoon, in which a gallant young officer of this town had been dangerously wounded. Within an hour after the receipt of this sad intelligence the father and mother of Lieut. Lutterloh were on their way to Kinston, and an hour or two later came a dispatch announcing his death, which occurred at Kinston at sun-rise on the morning after the fight. His afflicted parents heard the melancholy tidings at Warsaw, and that the remains of their son had passed that depot for Wilmington, on the way to this place. They followed and arrived at Wilmington in time to accompany the body and its escort to this place, where they arrived on Saturday morning. The escort consisted of an officer and eight men, detailed for that purpose by Col. Bradford at Goldsboro'. His faithful and attached servant must not be forgotten To him Lieut. Lutterloh entrusted his money, with directions in case of his fall to return home; but he remained to perform the last acts of friendship, and to bring the lifeless body home.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and the largest assemblage of people ever seen here on any similar occasion testified their respect for the young hero who gave his life for his country, and their sympathy for those whose home circle has lost a bright and cherished ornament.

His friends have the consolation of knowing that he died calmly, retaining his consciousness to the last. As the sun rose, a few minutes before his spirit took its flight, he said: "Open the shutters, that I may see the glorious sun once more." Yesterday afternoon's sun shone as brightly upon his flower-bedecked grave; while his spirit, we humbly trust, dwells in a light more glorious than that of the sun.

Lieut. Lutterloh had proven his coolness and courage on the Blackwater, and we learn from one who was at his side when he received his fatal wound, that he was there also gallantly doing his whole duty to his country, fearlessly standing with the little band of 180 against thousands of the enemy.

He was a great favorite amongst both officers and men, as well as at home—a warm-hearted, affectionate friend and companion, of more than ordinary sprightliness of mind. He was a graduate of our University, of the class of 1860, and was in the 22d year of his age.

We have seen a letter from Capt. Lockhart (of whose Company the deceased was 1st Lieutenant,) stating that though himself absent on Court Martial at the time of the fight, he has "testimony to his unusual bravery from those who fought under him and by his side—among whom was Sam. Carmon of Fayetteville. His cheering words, (adds Captain Lockhart) confident of eventual success in our glorious cause, and his cool, determined resignation to his honorable death, are evidence beyond cavil of his noble life and gallant and heroic death." Capt. Lockhart speaks of him as an intimate and beloved companion and friend, beloved, not only by himself but by every member of the Regiment, particularly by his superior officers. "The sympathies of the entire regiment are with his afflicted parents and friends. Every attention possible was given him, and his faithful boy, Bob, never left him a moment, until life passed away, and his spirit took its flight to that Heavenly place where only the good and brave are permitted to dwell."

Distressing Rail Road Accident.—The train from the West passed over some cattle and was thrown from the track some 12 or 14 miles from here late on Saturday afternoon last. There were some two hundred passengers on board, mostly young people who had gone up the road to enjoy a May Day Pic Nic. Information of the accident reached Town about 7½ P. M., and from that time until 3 A. M. on Sunday our streets were thronged with people most painfully excited by the stories and distressing rumors of casualties reported by persons who walked in. At the latter hour the train sent up the road returned, and it was found that though many persons were considerably bruised, but two were seriously injured—a son and a servant of Mr Philemon Taylor, each of whom had a broken leg.

The locomotive was pushing the train at the time of the accident, or probably it would not have occurred. This was done, we understand, to gratify the passengers, who (riding on flats) had been incommoded by the sparks from the locomotive when pulling the train up the road in the morning. The locomotive was not injured. The flats are said to be completely crushed.

Yankee Outrages.—We copy an interesting article from the London Times, on the inundation of large sections of Mississippi and Louisiana by the inhuman foe with whom the South is warring, for the purpose of showing the opinion now entertained by disinterested civilized people of such an act. And as the Times says, there will be but one voice in History (always excepting yankee so-called History) in condemnation of such a species of warfare, which is as cowardly as it is inhuman. The most boastful and conceited nation upon the face of the earth shows its cowardice and confesses its impotency when it fears to meet on a fair field a people of a third or a fourth of its own numbers, and resorts to such an expedient, to drown those whom it cannot subdue.

A Model Judge.—In the State Constitution of Virginia is the following provision:—

"Section 15 No judge during his term of service shall hold any other office, appointment or public trust; and the acceptance thereof shall vacate the office of Judge; *nor shall he during such term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to* ANY *political office*"

One would think that this was plain enough, yet Judge Thomas S. Gholson of Petersburg, being anxious to go to Congress, has persuaded himself that he is not forbidden by it to do so if he can be elected, and so he is a candidate for that political office. He has bolstered up his own inclination by an opinion of J. R. Tucker, Attorney General of the State, though that is given as a private opinion, and not as official.

Surely the people will not elect such a Judge to Congress, unless, indeed, they wish to get rid of him as Judge.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Headquarters below Kinston, April 29, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy advanced in strong force up the Railroad and Dover road. At Gum Swamp 10 miles below Kinston, some breastworks had recently been thrown up. There was no force at Gum Swamp or nearer than 8 miles, with the exception of two cavalry companies six miles in rear, which were scattered as picquets and couriers. From one mile to one-and-a-half beyond Gum Swamp were Cos E, Lt. Lutterloh commanding, G, Lt. Lane, and I, Capt. Harrell, of the 56th, on picquet at four picquet stations. The column of the enemy which advanced on the Railroad, 2 Regiments strong, was in advance of that on the Dover, and came upon Lt. Davis, Co. G, (who had some 20 men,) who retired (under previous orders to that effect) fighting as he fell back to Gum Swamp. The other picquets (under orders also) withdrew to the same point. Just on the other or Newbern side of Gum Swamp the Dover road crosses the Railroad. On the Railroad, below the crossing, was a slight breastwork running lengthwise with the Railroad. On the Railroad, above the crossing, a ditch was dug across the Railroad embankment and the dirt thrown up so as to make a breastwork across the Railroad Co. E and half of Co. I were in the trenches below the crossing where they were fired upon by the column on the Railroad, enfilade, and by the Dover road column in front, this column (four Reg'ts strong) being deployed in a large field in front of our position, finding shelter also behind a house in the opening. Co. G was in the skirt of the swamp on the side of the Railroad other than that on which the Dover road lies before crossing the Railroad (viz: the Northern side.)

In these positions the two and a half companies, about 180 strong, fought the enemy's six Regiments for two hours and three quarters. At this time the enemy having turned our right flank and gaining our rear, Col. Faison ordered the companies to retreat through the swamp to certain breastworks just on this side. They retreated without any disorder and occupied the breastworks, from which the enemy were repeatedly driven back in their attempts to charge us in front. While, however, this was going on very well in front, the enemy threw a heavy force into the swamp (which Co. G had at first occupied, and which was across the railroad embankment from the left of our position,) and by pushing through this and by moving their men along and under cover of the Railroad embankment, turned our left flank and were gaining our rear. This rendered our retreat necessary, with the prospect even then of being cut off at another crossing of the Railroad half a mile back; for the Railroad being perfectly straight, and our avenue of retreat, the Dover road, being roundabout, the enemy, if they had immediately rushed up the Rail Road, could have reached this crossing before us. Having determined to retreat, the question was how to carry off our little force in safety. Col. Faison therefore determined to get the men off just after the enemy's next advance should be checked by a volley from us. This was accordingly done, and we had time to send the men into the woods near the breastwork after their knapsacks and blankets and also make good our retreat. Less than ten minutes after we left, we heard them cheer as they occupied our recent position.

Capt. Harrell, Co. I, commanded during the first of the fight and until the arrival of Col. Faison He is certainly one of the coolest men I ever saw, and all award him praise for the admirable handling of his little force while in command.

We inflicted great loss, it is thought, on the enemy. We have sustained a sad loss in the death of Jarvis Lutterloh, who was mortally wounded by a minie ball thro' the lungs, and died this morning at sun-rise. He was a splendid officer, and his bravery and coolness yesterday were unsurpassed. It is a terrible loss to me—he was one of the truest friends I ever had. Besides Jarvis, in Co. E, were N. T. McNeill, Harnett county, and W. M. Vickers, of Orange, killed; J. B. Parrish, of Harnett, wounded in thigh, and left; Wm Brewer, of Northampton, in arm, since amputated; Malcom McNeill, Harnett, in foot; Serg't W. H. Turner, slightly. In Co. G, Miles Nelson, Henderson Co., killed; W. P. Morgan, wounded in hand, James Sutherland in hand; Jos Gilbert missing, supposed wounded and captured.

Col Faison, borrowing the men's muskets, fired six or eight shots, and I think most of them took effect. They were fired at the enemy as they endeavored to cross the swamp some 60 yards in front of us. The rattle of musketry was uninterrupted for 3½ hours. Our officers and men behaved most admirably, not one leaving his post or straggling in any way. The effect of Col. Faison's discipline was most apparent in this fight.

The force of the enemy in our front and flank consisted of six regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. Six regimental colors were seen, besides that of the cavalry.

We sent repeatedly for reinforcements, but they came too late.

I am unhurt, and very well, but tired.

E. J. H., Jr.

P. S. The enemy retired to-day from Gum Swamp. Our picquets again occupy it. Our regiment is now within 1½ miles of Kinston, at our former camp, where we will be allowed to rest, I hope.

Wise's Fork, May 1st, 1863.

Wednesday morning we [56th Reg't] were relieved from picquet duty by the 25th, Colonel Rutledge. That morning Captain McClenahan with his cavalry went to Gum Swamp. From the condition of things inside the breastworks he thinks the enemy must have fallen back immediately after visiting our position and satisfying themselves of our retreat—probably fearing an ambush, and they may have thought that we had received reinforcements, for when we crossed the railroad some three quarters of a mile this side of Gum Swamp we marched our men up and down and across the railroad several times, in view of the yankees, giving the appearance at that distance of a much larger force. Some of our men were sent down on Wednesday, who recovered the bodies of McNeill, Vickers, and Nelson. They were buried yesterday afternoon in the Soldiers' Grave-yard at Kinston. The dead body of Parrish (whom I reported wounded) was also found yesterday.

Jos. Gilbert, Co. G, who was missing, has come in; as, also, Lieut. Gross, Co. I, with 22 men, who were on picquet a mile to our right, up the Swamp, guarding a causeway through it, and who we feared had been cut off. Before leaving the breastworks Col. Faison sent a message to Lieut. Gross to retreat through the Swamp and roads to Wise's Fork, which he did, getting in the next morning.

The people on the other side of Gum Swamp report that the enemy carried off a large wagon and their ambulances filled with dead and wounded.

The 25th is now on duty at the Swamp, throwing up breastworks. After a short rest at our former camp near Kinston, we were moved at day-light this morning to this place (6 miles from Gum Swamp) to reinforce the 25th if the enemy make another advance. They are now 3 or 4 miles the other side of Gum Swamp, and said to be rebuilding the railroad this side of Core creek. It is now nearly 3 P. M., and everything is quiet. There was some cannonading this morning in the direction of Mosely creek, (Northeast,) but we have heard nothing from it.

E. J. H., Jr.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Kinston, April 30.

Messrs. Editors:—The enemy seems to have fallen back to Newbern after the brilliant little fight at Gum Swamp. Our cavalry occupied the battle ground early next day and from appearances the yankee loss must have been considerable.

At the first of the war this would have been called a great battle and it was really about as much of a battle as it could be. A more minute sketch of the place and engagement may interest some of the friends of those who fought. About 9 miles below Kinston, Gum Swamp—a small stream running towards the Neuse—crosses the Railroad and the Dover road about the same place. The Dover road runs in a zigzag course along with the Railroad, crossing it several times, and just after it crosses Gum Swamp on the South side of the Railroad it runs nearly perpendicular across the Railroad a few steps from the creek. Just on both sides of the creek the Railroad is on embankment 3 or 4 feet high, otherwise the road is level with the ground and straight for long distances running a South-east direction from Kinston to Newbern. On the Railroad just below where it was crossed by the other road was a small earth work, behind which two of our companies were posted. The other company (Capt. Lane's) was placed in the edge of the woods or swamp east of the Railroad and creek and on the left of the Dover road, which turned to the right after crossing the Railroad. Both roads then lead through a farm—the Railroad through a field to the right of a house and the other through a lane on the left of the house. Some three-quarters of a mile down both roads were our out-posts of infantry, but on the approach of the enemy they fell back and formed in the positions stated

The enemy advanced by both roads and had, it is believed, a force of at least six regiments. The portion that came round by the Dover road pressed back Lane's company, who defended that road as well as the left flank of the other companies on the Railroad, so that this company was finally forced to the Railroad in rear of the others, and then across it. The enemy then having the Railroad in front and rear and protected by Railroad embankment, the other two companies had to give way. They then fell behind another small and badly constructed breastwork just on this side of the crossing on the creek, the work commanding the ford.

This work was in the edge of a little old field, and ran parallel with the Creek, which can be crossed by infantry above and below without much difficulty. Even in our new position the enemy had previously gained a position from which he could soon control our left flank, and by crossing above, our men would be exposed to an enfilade fire on both flanks without any protection. Before the enemy fully effected this, however, our men retreated about a mile by the Dover road to where it crosses to the east of the railroad again. Had the yankees gone up the railroad immediately—the shortest route—they could have cut off our force, but they were content with occupying our works and did not even follow. The rest of the 56th regiment was divided up in squads and on picket at other points, except Capt White's company, which was at the camp up the road, some five miles from Kinston This company was moved down promptly when the fighting was heard of and I went down with it, but just as we were reaching the scene of action we met the others falling back We were about half a mile from the battle ground, and I could see the yankees down the railroad and hear them cheering. They seemed to be advancing, and we formed about this last crossing place of the two roads, but they did not follow. We remained here some half hour or more, ascertained something of the wounded and missing, got breath so as to be ready for them as they came up again, and then moved back some half mile farther to where the Dover road crosses back to the West side, and stayed there till late in the night, when orders came to fall back towards Kinston

The retreat was slow and entirely in good order. The men fought like heroes, and the officers acted with remarkable coolness and bravery Capt. Harrell was in command until Col Faison arrived, about an hour after the fight commenced. Both these officers displayed coolness and courage. Col. Faison fired several times with muskets of wounded men The men and officers have great confidence in him. The fighting lasted from about 3 o'clock to 5½ in the evening (Tuesday 28th.)

For some two hours the fighting was severe—almost one incessant volley Many of our men shot away nearly all their 40 rounds of cartridges. The yankees were often within 40 or 50 yards. Our men had to lie down and act with caution in rising to shoot. Our loss is not so heavy as at first supposed—being now about 10 killed, wounded and missing; all the others have come up or are accounted for.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Gatlin's, near Ft. Fisher, May 1.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: There are none more ready or willing to contribute to the wants of the people than our soldiers. I will give you a case which shows their liberality; though small, it shows what they are willing to do. A small party of men from this Battery were down the Sound on business On their way they found a lady in the Sound hunting for oysters and clams. Thinking she was driven to this by want of the necessaries of life, a proposition was made and agreed to by the party to raise an amount for her benefit; and a sum of money was instantly raised and tendered her, which she declined accepting, upon the ground she had plenty of bread and meat. This manifests in those who offered assistance to one whom they thought in need, a spirit of liberality and patriotism. Yours, M.

The Bacon Subscription.—The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

Camp 8th Reg't, N. C. Troops, James' Island, S. C., April 26, 1863.

Capt. J. M. Williams—My dear Sir: I am happy to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday per Lieut. McKenzie of two Hhds. of Bacon, with letter from J. D. Williams in explanation. The Cumberland soldiers in this Brigade desire to render to you and the liberal citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity their thanks for this substantial testimonial of your regard for their comfort and well doing. The bacon received was sufficient to give to each soldier from the county in the brigade 9¼ lbs., which, with their rations, will enable them to live well at least thirty-seven days. Our Regiment has not had less than ¼lb Bacon with 3 oz. of Sugar, or one pound of fresh beef issued to them, with some rice and a sufficient quantity of corn meal With the 51st Reg't it was different, caused by an error of the Brigade Commissary in giving them but 2 oz. of meat instead of four. They have since drawn back rations amounting to six hundred pounds. For this reason I telegraphed to J. D. W. on yesterday to send us no more bacon. It is probable that our brigade will be ordered to Wilmington in a few days to take the place of Gen. Evans' S. C. Brigade now here, if so, it is not likely that our men will require any further assistance. We would therefore recommend that the balance of the fund so generously contributed be appropriated to the relief of the families of the soldiers or such other disposition as the donors may think proper. Should our circumstances hereafter require it, we shall remember this instance of your generosity and know where to look for relief. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. R. MURCHISON.
Capt. Co. E, 8th Reg't, N. C. T.

P. S. The bacon has been distributed to the companies in proportion to the number of men in each Company from Cumberland county, which Capt. Sloan and myself thought to be the intention of the donors.

J. R. M.

Southern Educational Convention.—This meeting, called by the North Carolina Educational Convention for the purpose of taking steps to promote the publication of Southern School Books, took place at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday last. Seventy Delegates were present at the opening, from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. Permanent officers were elected: J. L. Reynolds of S. C. President, with six Vice Presidents (C. H. Wiley from N. C.) W. J. Palmer of N. C. is Corresponding Secretary. Meetings are to be held annually; the next meeting on the 1st Wednesday in September, at Atlanta; all male citizens identified with the Educational interest eligible to membership. Important Committees were appointed, and the Association was a decided success.

The following letter of the President was read in the Convention:

Executive Office,
Richmond, Va., April 22, 1863.

Messrs C. H. Wiley, J. D. Campbell and W. J. Palmer, Raleigh, N. C.:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Columbia, S. C., to deliberate upon the best method of supplying text books for schools and colleges, and promoting the progress of education in the Confederate States. The object commands my fullest sympathy, and has for many years attracted my earnest consideration.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the influence of primary books in the formation of character, and the development of mind. Our form of government is only adapted to a virtuous and intelligent people, and there can be no more imperative duty of the generation which is passing away, than that of providing for the moral, intellectual and religious culture of those who are to succeed them. As a general proposition, it may, I think, be safely asserted that all true greatness rests upon virtue, and that religion is in a people the source and support of virtue. The first impressions on the youthful mind are to its subsequent current of thought what the springs are to the river they form, and I rejoice to know that the task of preserving these educational springs in purity has been devolved upon men so qualified to secure the desired result. I have only to regret my inability to meet you because it deprives me of the pleasure your association would give.

With my best wishes, I am, very respectfully, your fellow citizen, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Greensborough Patriot.—Col. M. S. Sherwood, who has been connected with this valuable paper for a quarter of a century, has been compelled by failing health to retire from its Editorial chair, and has sold out to Messrs. A. W. Ingold and J. C. Clendenin.

We part from Col. Sherwood with regret, but hope he will find in less arduous labors a restoration of health.

Tax on Commission Merchants.—The Hon. James Lyons, Member of Congress from the Richmond District in Virginia, replies to inquiries made of him on the subject, that produce sold for the farmer or planter who raised it is not liable to the tax of 2½ per cent.

North Carolina brown sheetings, such as our factories sell here at from 35 to 45 cents, are quoted in the Richmond papers at $2 05 a yard!

Gold and tobacco, on the contrary, are falling.

"Oh, for one month with Jackson, in Pennsylvania."
Richmond Enquirer.

Why not try a month with Jackson in Virginia?

N. C. Troops in Tennessee.—Col. John B. Palmer, 58th N. C. Troops, has been assigned to the command of the 5th Brigade of the Army of East Tennessee. In this Brigade are the 58th and 61th N. C. regiments, the 5th N. C. Battalion, and some Georgia and Tennessee troops. Col. Palmer is of Mitchell county, N. C.

An Appointment not Kept.—A gentleman who recently spent some days in the Yankee camp at Beaufort, says that before the late attack on Charleston by the ironclads, Parson French, the notorious abolition hypocrite, distributed extensively in the army a notice that he would preach in Charleston on Sunday the 12th instant.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg, Va., April 29.

The second battle of Fredericksburg is about to be fought, if indications mean anything. The Rappahannock has again been crossed at a point about two miles below here. This crossing was made sometime between midnight and day of this morning. It is said that the yankees used muffled oars, and were otherwise so quiet in their movements, that our pickets were surprised, a part captured and the rest driven back There was a very thick mist or fog prevailing at the time, which may to some extent, relieve the men on picket, who permitted the enemy to effect a crossing without the firing of a gun, as it is alleged, and with the loss of 100 of their number as prisoners, as is also stated.

The first intimation of the coming of the yankees was given to the citizens of the town by ringing an alarm with the bell in the Episcopal church steeple. At this agreed upon signal the Mississippians, who held the town, were quickly under arms, and Gen. Barksdale was at once in his saddle, giving orders and preparing for any demonstration that might be made on his front or flank by the enemy.

Up to this writing there has been no demonstration in front of town, not a single cannon or small arm having been fired upon it, and the Yankee pickets still walk their accustomed beats as if all were quiet along the entire line.

The first discharge of artillery took place about 7½ o'clock this morning and continued at intervals for several hours, in conjunction with skirmishing with small arms. But at 12 o'clock to-day all firing ceased, and save a few random guns about sun-set, all has been remarkably quiet ever since. It is stated that we lost 100 prisoners at the crossing and some 40 killed and wounded in the skirmishing; but this is mere rumor

Since 12 o'clock the yankees have been pouring across in one continuous stream along the pontoon bridge, which is in sight from elevated points. This is said to be a double bridge, and it is also said there are three or four other bridges.

I have just returned from a ride along our entire back lines, and find that the battle, if fought, will be contested on the identical ground occupied by the respective forces on the first fight, with the exception that the probabilities, from present appearances, are that the Yankees will avoid Marye's fence. This line will probably give Fredericksbug to the yankees.

Our officers and men are silent, watchful and hopeful. Gen. Lee has taken a good view of the whole situation to-day, and seems cheerful and confident. "Old Stonewall" has been along the lines to-day, and examined the situation well, and the hearty cheers that have greeted him wherever he has gone, tell us unmistakeably that in the coming fight Jackson's men will be no laggards.

April 30.—All quiet this morning There has been a heavy rain since yesterday, which will doubtless defer active operations for a day or two.—*Cor. Rich Enq.*

Richmond, May 1.—We have had a conversation with a gentleman who left Fredericksburg yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The news grows more exciting. He reports our whole army drawn up in line of battle, and an engagement momentarily expected. Our forces occupy pretty much the same ground and our line of battle varies in position very slightly from that held in the last battle—the only difference being that some points of our line are a little further back, perhaps a quarter of a mile, from Fredericksburg.

No impediment had been offered to the enemy's crossing, and it was therefore presumed that they had crossed over in immense force. There was no way of estimating their number on this side of the river, but it was the general opinion that not less than fifty regiments had crossed.

It was thought that the great battle would take place to-day. Every preparation was going forward for it. As a precaution our commissary stores and supplies had been moved back to Guiney's station, and the train yesterday brought down all the sick and wounded. This looks as if bloody work were expected.

The spirit and condition of our men are said to be splendid. They are in fine trim and eager for the fray. A remarkable enthusiasm prevails among them, and the health, condition and *morale* of the men were never better. Every heart seems nerved for the coming struggle, and once more to the God of Battles our brave men appeal for victory.—*Examiner.*

Richmond, May 1.—The enemy crossed at several points, fifteen or twenty miles above Fredericksburg, and commenced to advance down the river, by the plank road from Chancellorsville, ten miles above Fredericksburg. At this point, they were attacked by Mahone's brigade, and, after a brief fight, were repulsed with considerable loss Our loss was slight. The yankees who crossed below Fredericksburg are entrenching.

May 2.—There is nothing definite from Fredericksburg this morning.

From the Upper Rappahannock.—Richmond, May 1.—We learn that the enemy have advanced in force across the upper Rappahannock and are advancing upon Culpeper Court House. Our forces were falling back in that quarter, and the enemy were moving cautiously along, evidently expecting, what they are pretty sure to get, a terrible thrashing, before they can help themselves.—*Enquirer.*

Success in Northwestern Virginia.—Richmond, May 1.—By way of Staunton we get some good news from Northwestern Virginia. The Staunton Vindicator has received the following dispatch from Col. Imboden:—

"Headq'rs N. W. Va. Brigade, Beverly, April 24.—I attacked the enemy in a strong position, on the heights in the rear of Beverly to-day, and defeated and drove him from the town after a stubborn resistance of three hours; pursued him till dark on the Phillippa road—renew the pursuit in the morning. He burnt a considerable part of the town and destroyed his stores, which were very considerable, commissaries alone over $40,000.

I captured new army wagons, 30 fine horses and mules, 34 new Enfield rifles, a number of good tents, a quantity of grain, a bogus militia major and a number of prisoners—list not made up yet. I learn I will procure over 1000 head of fine cattle in this and Barbour county and large quantities of bacon.

Casualties, a few badly wounded on our side, none killed. Enemy's loss unknown. J. D. Imboden."

From the Southwest.—Jackson, Miss., May 1.—Fighting just below Grand Gulf commenced at 12 o'clock last night. Gen. Tracey is reported killed.

Snyder's Bluff was shelled furiously for several hours on yesterday but unsuccessfully. Our works were uninjured. Only two or three wounded on our side.

There has been a skirmish at Patterson, Missouri. The Federals lost eleven in killed. Patterson was burned before the Yankees evacuated the place. Gen. McNeill, of the Palmyra massacre notoriety, is reported to have been captured.

An order has been received at Nashville that the entire population, ladies included, must take the oath within ten days, or be sent South.

Tuscumbia is reported captured by the Yankees.

Heavy Fight at Grand Gulf, Miss.—Jackson, Miss., May 1.—The enemy advanced and fighting began at Grand Gulf this morning at one o'clock. The fight lasted till four in the afternoon. The enemy was repulsed. The battle was renewed at 8 o'clock. The enemy took Wade's Virginia Battery, which was retaken this evening. The enemy finally was driven one mile from the battle field. Firing has ceased. The loss was heavy on both sides. Gen. Bowen's horse was struck four times in a charge on the enemy.

From Alexandria, La.—Natchez, Miss., May 1.—A gentleman who left Alexandria on Wednesday morning, reports that Gen. Moulin, with 150 cavalry, had gained the enemy's rear and captured and destroyed 175 wagons belonging to the enemy's advance trains.

Fight near Winchester.—Richmond, May 1.—There was a spirited engagement on Wednesday, a few miles this side of Winchester, between a portion of the hostile forces in that neighborhood, in which the Yankees were driven from the field, leaving eight dead and a considerable number wounded, in our hands, besides arms, ammunition, &c..—*Enquirer.*

The Exemption Law.—The Senate on Friday last took up the Senate Bill as returned amended by the House, and concurred in the amendments. The Examiner says:

"The bill, as amended, is simply the present exemption bill, with a modification of what is called the "negro clause." As modified, the bill provides that one overseer shall be exempted for every plantation having twenty slaves on which there is no white male not liable to military duty, owned by a minor, idiot, *feme sole*, or person absent in the military or naval service, provided that said overseer shall have been acting as such at the time of the passage of the conscription act, and shall swear that since then he has made unsuccessful efforts to procure a non-conscript to take his place as overseer on the farm or plantation; and, *Provided*, That the owner of the said twenty slaves shall pay a tax of five hundred dollars per annum into the public Treasury. The President is also authorized to exempt any person whose exemption he shall deem essential for the support of any portion of the population not in the army, and any State officer shall be exempted whom the Governor of the State shall claim to be essential to the proper administration of execution of the State laws, this last exemption to continue until after the ensuing session of the State Legislature, when, if the said person is not exempted by special legislative enactment he shall be conscribed."

The Dog Rosecranz.—Our attention (says the Atlanta Intelligencer,) has been called to a letter addressed by one of its correspondents to the Chattanooga Rebel, bearing date at Lewisburg, Tenn., the 18th instant, in which some of the atrocities of Rosecrans' forces are narrated, which are appaling in their nature even after we had become accustomed to the barbarities of the fiend, Butler, who was the first to initiate horrors unknown in civilized warfare. We are assured by the gentleman who has called our attention to the atrocities narrated by the correspondent of the Rebel, the half has not been told of the vengeance which Rosecranz has wreaked upon the defenceless inhabitants of Tennessee within his lines, who sympathise with, or in any manner have given aid to what the foul invaders of the South term, the rebel cause. Desolation, we are assured, follows the movements of his army. Family residences, with all the buildings attached thereto, and churches, are fired, and with their furniture, bedding, and all they contain not valuable enough to be carried off, burnt to the ground. Negroes, willing or unwilling, carried off; property of all other descriptions wantonly destroyed; and helpless old men, women, and children, either made prisoners or driven into our lines, without any other clothing than what barely covers nakedness, and with no food to sustain them on their pathway to protection. Horrible as is this picture, it is "true to the life," as presented within the lines of the crafty and brutal monster, now lording it in Tennessee.

From the letter, we make the following extracts:

* * Our women, hitherto hopeful, resolute, and even brave, are becoming alarmed, wasting away under the continuous wear and tear of intense excitement. Our men, after forfeiting (by force) their own self respect in taking their hated "non-combatant's oath," find no protection from it whatever. Family supplies are forcibly seized, and some of the wealthiest families are compelled to beg a piece of meat, at a time, from their more fortunate neighbors Plantations are stripped of corn, fodder and oats. There are farms that have not a single horse or mule left to run a furrow, and no man has a half supply. As a consequence much the larger portion of our best lands will remain unploughed. The beautiful country between Franklin and Columbia is almost thoroughly desolated. Plantations nearly all unfenced, and the broad wheat and clover fields turned out into commons. This is but a faint picture of our prospect for another year's supplies.

On last Friday, 17th, three families passed through Spring Hill, driven from their homes in Franklin. They report that thirty are ordered to follow on next Monday Among them are Mrs. Maney, Mrs Clouston, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Briggs, and Wm. H. Crouch, that I remember. They say that Moody, who was regarded as the scorpion scourge of Williamson, last summer, is an angel of mercy in contrast with Grainger, the incarnate devil that sways his iron sceptre over the heads of our humiliated, down-trodden, suffering people."

In the immediate neighborhood I visited, three of the finest country residences were laid in ashes, with pretty nearly all their contents, viz: Maj. John E. Tulluss, former Sheriff of Williamson, Maj. Jacob T Page and Mr. Milton B. Nolen. I do not know how much of his household furniture Page saved. Mr. Nolen saved only one bed; and his fine new house was very richly furnished. The incendiaries helped Maj. Tulluss take out his furniture, but only to get a chance to plunder it, for they broke it to pieces with axes, took what they wanted, such as silver spoons, &c., then threw back into the fire, in mere wanton sport, what they had taken out, saying, "now damn you, rebel." I know certainly of only these three, with the barn and corn cribs of Maj. Tulluss, but many others are reported, among them Col. King's, Mr. Claybrook's, and Esquire Roberts's, in the same neighborhood. They had certainly, previous to this, burnt the storehouse of Caesley Williams and Mr. Floyd, of Eagleville, the Baptist Church on Harpeth, on the Eagleville Pike, and the large residence of the late Williamson Jordan, on the same pike; also the fine brick church and Masonic Hall at Triune.

"The fiendish house-burners went also to my home to burn that, but were scarcely prevented by the interposition of my faithful servants. While there, they pointed to their smoking pathway, and laughed and chuckled like devils over the ruin they had wrought. It would seem, indeed, that his Satanic Majesty with his legions, had, for the present, vacated the dark domains of hell, and is holding his fiery carnival in the counties of Williamson and Rutherford."

Congressional News.—Richmond, May 1.—The Senate to-day has passed the House bill, placing in the military service, after the first of July next, all citizens of the United States, including Marylanders, residing or sojourning in the Confederate States. A message was received from the President, returning, with his disapproval, the act to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage.

Richmond, May 2.—Congress adjourned *sine die* last night, after passing an act relative to Congressional Elections in Tennessee. All the bills, the passage of which has heretofore been reported, have been approved and signed by the President, except the acts relative to staff officers, and an act for the conscription of Marylanders, which were not signed.

The Mobile Tribune, of Sunday, says:

It is stated by a gentleman direct from Jackson, who received news from New Orleans just before the rail road train left, that the C. S. S. Alabama, Capt. Semmes, had captured the Aspinwall New York steamer Moses Taylor, with a treasure freight of more than a million of dollars.

Rapid Decline in Produce.—We learn by a private letter from Buckingham county Va., that under the operation of the new impressment act, agricultural productions have rapidly declined. Corn has settled at $4.20 per bushel, and hay at $5.50 per hundred. A very short time since, $10 a $12 was demanded in the Richmond market for corn, and $20 for hay.—*Whig.*

Deaths of Soldiers.—At the Hospital at Lynchburg, Va, 7th April, of typhoid fever, D. K. Sutherland, of Co. H. 18th Reg't.

In the College Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., on the 25th April, Dan'l B. Autry from Cumberland county, aged 23 years, a member of Co. A, 5th Reg't N. C. T., Capt. B. Robinson.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Wilson Hospital, April 1st, of erysipelas, Private Russell Tier, Co. G, 44th Reg't. No braver, truer soldier than Russell Tier has fallen a victim to the war. In the skirmish which the 44th Reg't had with the enemy at Tranter's Creek, June 5, 1862, the conflict in which the gallant Col. G. B. Singeltary was killed, the subject of this notice was severely wounded in the knee. His captain, seeing him bleeding and almost fainting, told him to go to the rear. His heroic reply was, "Captain, I can't walk, but I can fight yet;"—and he *did* fight till a retreat was ordered. His wound disabled him for the field and he was detailed in the Wilson Hospital. While there he cut his foot severely with an axe, and typhoid fever and erysipelas supervening, he died April 1, 1863, respected by all who knew him. R B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Hospital at Richmond, Jan'y 1863, Peter S. Fortune of Rutherford county.

In Hospital at Richmond, in Dec. 1862, of wounds received Dec. 13th at battle of Fredericksburg, J. M. Powell of Wilkes county.

In Hospital at Staunton, Nov 1862, of pneumonia, W. H. Smart of Rutherford county.

At Camp Gregg, Va., April 27th, of pneumonia, Elijah Norton, Jr., of Richmond county. The above were all members of Co F, 18th Reg't N. C. Troops.

DENTAL CARD.

HAVING taken operating Rooms over Mr. I. Dodd's store, I offer my Professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M, then from 2 to 6 P. M.

J. H. FREEMAN.
April 30. 25-9tpd

WANTED.

TO Hire, a NEGRO BOY or MAN Apply to
JAS. N. SMITH.
May 4. 25itf

WANTED TO BUY.

A GOOD House Girl or Woman Apply at
Mr. JOS. UTLEY'S.
May 4. 25-2t

Rockaway and Cart for Sale.

I HAVE a second-hand ROCKAWAY and GEAR. Also, CART and GEAR; for sale.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, May 4, 1863. 25-2w

LOST,

AT Camp Gregg, on the 25th inst., a POCKET BOOK containing Fifty-one Dollars in money, and the following Notes, viz: One on A. W. Roper, given April 25th, 1863, for Nine Dollars. One on James A. Calder, given April 21st, 1863, for Twenty Dollars. One on Elijah Norton, Jr., for One Hundred and Sixty-two Dollars.

I hereby caution the makers of the above notes against paying them to any other than myself, and all persons against trading for any one of them. The note given by Elijah Norton, Jr., has been satisfied.

ALEX. A. HUCKABEE,
Co. F, 18th N. C. T.
May 1, 1863. 25-3tpd

LATEST FROM THE NORTH AND EUROPE.

Richmond, May 3.—Northern dates to the 1st received. A rebel force has appeared at Morgantown, Va., near the Pennsylvania line, creating a general scare all along the border, from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling.

A rumor was current in Nashville that Breckinridge had killed Bragg..on account of the latter ordering the execution of Kentucky soldiers.

Wheeling papers of Thursday state that both Uniontown and Fairmont are in possession of the rebels. The specie in the Wheeling banks has been sent to Pittsburg.

Col. Ellett has destroyed every grist and saw mill and distillery along the Tennessee river. The towns of Hamburg and Eastport have also been destroyed.

Gold at Baltimore on the 1st, 152.

The Europa from Liverpool on the 18th has arrived at Halifax.

The London Times is very bitter on the letter of Minister Adams to Admiral Dupont, exempting certain ships for Mexico from England carrying supplies and arms for the Mexicans.

The Daily News says there can be no doubt that irritations between England and the United States are gradually increasing

Gen. Curtis had telegraphed that the rebels were routed at Cape Girardeau, on the 26th, pursued by McNeill and Vandever.

Anglo Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 16th inst, with 360 passengers and 84 of a crew, was wrecked near Cape Race, on the 27th, in a dense fog. Only 73 passengers escaped.

Liverpool 18.—The cotton market is buoyant. Prices ¼ to ½d better. Stock 351,600 bales, including 47,000 American.

A Yankee Raid.—Richmond, May 2.—About 1000 yankees entered Louisa C. H. this morning, and have since that time torn up the Central railroad track for 4 miles in this direction. The trains are all safe; also the army stores, which had been removed. The track can be repaired in a short time.

The Latest from Virginia.—Richmond, May 3.—The Yankee cavalry which made the raid on the Central R. R., proceeded to the Fredericksburg R. R. to-day and tore up the track at Ashland. It is also reported that an ambulance train on the way to Richmond was captured by the Yankees. No train has arrived from above today. No later accounts received of operations in Spotsylvania.

Later.—Latest reports indicates that the Yankee cavalry have crossed the Central R. R. in the vicinity of Hanover C. H., northeast of Ashland.

Nothing further from Fredericksburg.—Richmond, May 3.—Up to fifteen minutes past nine this morning, no news has been received from Fredericksburg at the War Department.

From Tennessee—Forrest Again.—Chattanooga, May 1.—A dispatch to the Rebel, dated Huntsville, 1st, says: Forrest repulsed the enemy with considerable loss yesterday at Danville, 15 miles from Decatur, and is still pursuing. Our loss was 50.

DIED.

At Caledonia, on the 20th ult., MARY ANN BURNS, wife of Enoch S. Burns, and daughter of F. Munroe, aged 25 years and 10 months.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven we hope to greet thee;
There no farewell tear is shed. Com.

At Chapel Hill, at the house of her brother-in-law, Prof. Smith, on the 9th ult., Miss ELLEN HOKE, aged 22 years, the youngest daughter of the late Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincolnton.

Departed this life, on the 22d April 1863, Mrs. CATHARINE A. McKAY, in the 37th year of her age, wife of John A. McKay, Esq, of Bladen county.

None knew her but to love her. She truly was a woman of kindness. Who will forget that friendly shake of the hand. Hers was pure friendship, and many in Bladen will miss her. She was a loving wife, affectionate mother, a dutiful daughter, a kind sister and a firm friend. But our loss is her gain; the flower bloomed, God plucked it for himself. I was acquainted with her and oft will I remember her kindness. But she is gone to add to the number who are now singing praises to Him on high. We may meet her in Heaven. B.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 4.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 75 to 80. Lard 80 to 90.
Beef 37½ to 40 by the side.
Butter 1 75.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Chickens 1 00.
Copperas 1 50 at retail.
Cotton—35 for good.
Cotton Yarn $5 to $6 per bunch
Dried Fruit—Apples 20 cts. per lb., Peaches 25.
Eggs 50 to 65 per dozen.
Flour—Family 47 50, super 43 to 45.
Forage—Fodder $6 per hundred; Hay $4; Shucks $4.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $4 50. Wheat $10 00. Rye $7 50.
Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 25, white $7.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb, Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $8 to $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5; sweet $4.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—$1 50 at retail.
Salt—Sound 22½ to 25.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 75c.
Spirits Turpentine 50 to 75 cts. per gallon.
Tallow $1. Wool 2 00.
Corrected by E. L. Pemberton.

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER supply of Writing Paper, embracing the following varieties:
FINE ENGLISH NOTE,
FINE ENGLISH LETTER,
KENT MILLS COMMERCIAL NOTE,
STRAW COLORED CONFEDERATE NOTE.
J. W. LETT.
May 4 25 3ti

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell on the premises, on the 28th day of May, (inst.,) the VALUABLE FARM and DESIRABLE RESIDENCE of the late Dr. C. Chalmers, situate on the waters of Deep river, in Moore county, adjoining the town of Carbonton, containing 420 acres. Also one other tract, adjoining the above, containing 4 acres, both of which tracts have each on them a fine Dwelling and all other necessary out-houses, kitchen, barns, &c., and other conveniences, good orchards, &c. Also, one other tract, containing 10 acres, near the above, with a good common house. Also, one other tract, containing 250 acres, within two miles of the town of Carbonton, with ordinarily good improvements; all of which places are in healthy localities, with the advantage of good society around them. The three first mentioned are, according to the opinion of Professor Emmons, within the basin of the Coalfields, and are in close proximity to the Cheraw & Coal-fields Railroad, now being constructed, which makes these Lands one of the best investments in the country.

Also on the same day, or the day after, I will sell, by virtue of the same decree, a tract of LAND situated on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, 9 miles below the town of Carthage, known as the Schermerhorn Land, containing about 800 acres, on which there is a good Pine forest, good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, all in good repair. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell a good Steam Saw Mill on the premises.

Terms, 6 and 12 months, note and security.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Carthage, Moore County, N. C.
May 4, 1863. 25ts

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM JAMES SIMMS, who volunteered in June 1861 in Co. F. Capt. Parsley, 3d Reg't. N. C. T.

He was in the battle of Sharpsburg and supposed to have been wounded, as from reports he was in some Hospital at Strasburg, Va

Any information in regard to him will be gladly received by his wife, CATHARINE ANN SIMMS, at Gray's Creek P. O., Cumberland Co. N. C.
May 2, 1863 1t

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, or to this Regiment, of each of the following named deserters from Co. D, 53d Regiment N C. Troops, JAMES T. REEVES and ROBERT M. SMITH, Ellisville, Bladen county. They are from Beaver Dam District. ALEX. RAY,
1st Lieut. Comd'g Co. D, 53d Reg't N. C. T.
Camp near Greenville, N. C, April 28. 24-2w
Wilmington Journal copy 2 weeks and forward bill to Alex. Ray.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

We are indebted to Gov. Vance, says the Raleigh Standard, for the following interesting letter from Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., in relation to supplies for the people and army, &c. Mr. Devereux's great experience and his practical sense entitle what he says to particular attention and respect:

RALEIGH, April 16, 1863.

Sir:—Being past active service, but anxious to do all for the common cause within my power—feeling also, that I am now becoming a patriarch in the country, and especially in farming, I venture to address you upon the food question in this commonly reported crisis of our history. I say "commonly *reported crisis*," because I am satisfied that if the food panic can be removed, there is no cause of alarm. The wheat and oat harvest is rapidly approaching; the last corn crop, I *know*, was a heavy one in all parts of our corn producing counties, excepting only the river low grounds. There it was clearly a failure, and a system of concealment is not the proper way to deal with a people under a panic. I have seen much harder times in North Carolina than the present. In the spring of 1817, being a very young man, yet green to the cares of a family, with only one hundred dollars at my command, I went into the market with that money, the issue of as sound a bank as ever was chartered, bought eleven barrels of corn and one of flour, and all I had left was ten dollars. Any one who will make the calculation will see that prices were higher then than at present. Again, in the summer of 1843, hundreds of families, who felt that the receipt of public charity would have degraded them, lived for weeks, until the Irish potato crop was available, upon peas boiled in salt and water. Instead, at that period, of being a buyer, I was a seller, and through an agent I delivered corn to a man much above the pauper class, who would have scorned to ask charity, who applied for it between midnight and daybreak, and assigned as an excuse for the unreasonable hour, that his children would have nothing for breakfast until he had shelled that corn, had it ground, and carried it home. Yet, in both 1817 and 1843 the country survived and prospered. In truth, while it is difficult to concentrate the products of an agricultural country where, as with us, the inhabitants live on their farms, starvation is almost impossible. All that is required is confidence, a kindly feeling towards our fellows, and an abiding trust that seed time and harvest will not fail. There is now—there always is—an excess of caution, when fear is once excited. Let every man having the control of provisions of all kinds, reflect that an army cannot live as a family can, upon garden vegetables; but must have meat and bread, more portable and less perishable; that without this they cannot maintain their position in the field; that if obliged to retire, an enemy worse than famine will be upon his domicil; that with every mile of retreat the means of support to us are diminished, and of offence to our enemies increased. Let him bear in mind, that it is better for his loved ones to bear a scanty allowance, than endure the evils of what is now known as refugeeism. Let him remember that a merciful God has the wheat harvest in store for us; that propitious seasons will very soon give us an abundant supply of vegetables; that whole nations, less proud than we are, live, from year to year, upon cabbage and potatoes, and perform mountains of work; and surely, most surely, he will be forced to the conclusion that we can, with the inducements before us, bear six weeks of economical administration, and survive, and be not only happy, but prosperous. But there is no scarcity, much less famine before us. Our fears, and the hopes of our enemies, have mistaken high prices for deficient supplies. (No one has properly estimated the evil effects of redundancy in the circulation.) With proper, judicious economy, after an experience of near thirty years of the feelings and the habits of producers, I am satisfied that there is an abundant supply of food in the country, for the soldier at his post, the negro and his mule at the plow, and the infant at his play. Only let us beware of a selfish hoarding of the means of life.

And here, Sir, I have a high duty incumbent to press upon you, and while I ask to do so most plainly and firmly, I pray you to believe I do it most respectfully. What I say may be unpleasant to some. I seek not to inflict pain, all I ask is to state the truth. Any one who knows the southern farmer must realize that of necessity he is a self reliant man; he brings home at once to his bosom that he must take care of himself and his dependents; that if they require aid, it is only from the kindness of neighbors he is to expect it. The instinct of a kindly nature prompts him to be willing to give as well as receive; of course he makes a large provision for domestic wants, and in times of need, the number of surpluses thus scattered, if accumulated, will gravitate largely. If his timidity is excited, the surpluses will be the greater—naturally he feels that in the long run he is relied upon at the extremity. Is a fort to be built? he knows he is to be called upon. Is an army to be fed? his grain is to do it. But who is to feed him and his dependents? He knows, and everybody will admit that he is to do it himself. Of course his caution is apt to be carried to the extremity of prudence, and hence he is more subject to food panics than other classes. On my way to this place I passed a gang of negroes, all able laborers, eighty-five in number, engaged in building a breastwork which is put up as a measure of extreme caution, and which every body hopes will never be used. Put at farm work within a few miles of where they were, with good management and fair seasons, those negroes would support themselves, their families and plow animals, and spare a surplus of from twenty-five to thirty thousand bushels of corn—one month's support of the army of the Rappahannock. I put a strong case, but one which I know to have happened, on the score of production. Can such a country be starved? But that consideration I do not intend to press. Why should such means of entire immunity from want be sported with? The Roman soldier conquered the world by the spade and mattock as much as by the sword. The legionaries of Cæsar marched and fought and fortified the same day. Are the men of the Confederacy less able or less willing? Or are we like Eastern satraps, to march nine attendants to the field for every combatant? If the fortifications are necessary, of course they must be built, but tax not the sinews and muscles of the negro beyond his ability. Do not depend upon, say two millions of male operatives, to produce sustenance for the fighting men, and also to erect their field works; prudence forbids it. I say to others no more than I am willing to submit to for myself; having entered the service I shall be unwilling to see any of mine return who are not submissive to every thing necessary to success. But, Sir, there is another consideration; if the forts are necessary, and if negroes are—must be employed to erect them, let it be done at a suitable time. I have already pressed upon you the natural—the almost necessary timidity of the farmer. If in the planting season his labor is withdrawn from the work of the farm, he will be stimulated to closer hoarding of what he now has. He will feel that if his hands are taken *now*, so will they be at any future period, and why should he (he will say) plant when the receipt of an officer may prevent his cultivating. Why not save and hoard and secrete what he has, and put his hands to improvements valuable in the future, but not available to immediate production.

Again, Sir, "A crop well planted is a crop half made," and the order of Providence with us is to plant in April, cultivate in May and June, and trust to God for the earlier and latter rains of July and August. If by unreasonable calls this arrangement is defeated, and cultivation, by reason of late planting, is to be carried on during the rains, the crop is ordinarily cut off one-third, and a failure of one-third of the production causes a failure of one-half of the surplus. Most respectfully but most explicitly do I affirm that, let it be known that labor is to be abstracted from the field at the call of officers at different posts, and that confidence in the reserve of food which is now springing up will at once vanish, and the closest hoarding will take its place. Be pleased to bear in mind, that an officer charged with certain duties, to build a stockade, for instance, has an eye naturally, properly, to the execution of his orders. But, Sir, your duty is to to see that the Republic suffers no detriment; the food question is now the all important one; until that is placed beyond doubt, the existence of the Confederacy may depend upon your firmly refusing to diminish the amount of labor on the farm; and God grant that you may be enabled to do it. If fortifications are to be completed, where a body of troops are massed, leave it to their sense of patriotism, to their instinct of self preservation, to that love of fairness, which is inherent to Anglo-Norman race, to perfect them. If those fortifications may be necessary at a future period, trust to a merciful God for an opportunity to build them when the crop is laid by, and then insist upon the discharge of the agricultural laborers in August and September, for the purpose of gathering fodder. In those months, last year, this was urged upon the officer engaged in erecting fortifications which have never been seen by an enemy. It was refused and thousands of pounds of fodder perished in the field, and the army of the Rappahannock most severely felt the loss. Permit me to add, that I have no selfish motive in thus addressing you. I have worked out my exemption for the present season, and am assured I shall not be called upon again. But I seek not the gain of an individual, whoever he may be; I seek only to enhance the productions of food and restore confidence. Most respectf'y yours,

T. P. DEVEREUX.

To His Excellency, Gov. VANCE.

Iron Making.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says that Major Hunt, an Ordnance officer of the Government, at Selma, Alabama, has recently published a letter on this important matter. He says iron can be produced with as much ease and simplicity as corn and cotton can be grown, and that it is becoming just as necessary. A bloomery, to produce enough iron for 500 pounds of bar per day, can be erected in six weeks, with a single furnace, not to cost exceeding $5,000, and can be worked with ten laborers and one team, at a cost of $25 per day. The cost of converting blooms into bar iron we do not know, but suppose it is not greater than the cost of producing blooms.

A bloomery of the capacity of 1500 pounds a day may perhaps be erected in two months at a cost of ten or twelve thousand dollars, requiring the labor of twenty-five or twenty-eight hands. Selling bars at forty cents, the daily income would be six hundred dollars, and the cost of production less than two hundred, a clear profit of four hundred. Running four months from first September to first January, the profit would be forty thousand dollars—four times the original investment. One month's running, at the present price of iron, would secure the whole investment—so that there is scarcely any possibility of loss. One hundred and thirty-two bloomeries of 500 pounds capacity would in four months produce enough iron to insure us against serious scarcity. And even should the war end and iron fall to four cents, the business would be a good one; for when old prices come again 1,500 pounds of iron may be produced for forty dollars, which, sold at sixty dollars, will give an annual profit of six thousand dollars on a permanent investment—and that in a depreciated currency—of ten thousand, with a floating capital of five thousand more. Now, if the people will set to work we can have plenty of iron and salt; but if they fold their arms and look for peace there will be a salt and iron dearth, the price of each will go to one dollar per pound, the few who engage in production will reap a justly-earned fortune, and the mass must be content to vent their impotent and unavailing rage on those benefactors whom they choose to style speculators and extortioners.

French Soldiers in Marching Order.—The precautions taken to prevent our catching cold and to insure our comfort and health, I thought then and know now excessive. In the first place, if the weather were chilly we were obliged to march in close order for warmth. As the day grew warmer the ranks were opened, so that we should not be incommoded by dust and perspiration. As soon as we began to perspire, delirious sergeants, captains, and lieutenants trotted about our columns, shouting to the men to button up their coats if they opened them, and diminishing the quickness of our step as we approached the halt; and when we did arrive at the halt, woe to the parched soldier who dare touch water until he received orders to do so. "Eat bread!" "Eat a few mouthfuls of bread before you drink!" "Rinse your mouth well out before you swallow a mouthful of water!" "Sit on your packs, and not on the ground!" "You, sir, two days *sallie de police* for lying in the shade. Do you think we can drag fever and rheumatism about with us? Up with you! And you, there, exposing your chest to the cold air; you'll be writhing like a corkscrew presently!" When we arrived at our destination the bustle and hurry scurry were greater. First duties over and soup eaten, the officers seemed possessed; they stormed and shouted at the sight of a particle of dust and mud upon a shoe; they caused the trowsers to be turned up to see that there were no damp feet; doctors flew about inquiring after sore heels; captains grew red in the face and threatened prisons, dungeons, and even shooting and cutting into a million of pieces, in their anxiety to see everything orderly and comfortable. Before sunset, whether it is bivouac or village, the regiment was as quiet as a church. Next morning everybody awoke refreshed, and rather inclined for the march than otherwise.

Dickens's All the Year Round.

Breathing Through Your Nose.—"The habit of breathing through its nostrils," says an eminent writer, "is the point upon which the Indian mother is most solicitous in regard to her infant." As respects health, thousands who are at this moment coughing at every breath they draw, would after a few minutes' trial at breathing through the nostrils, find themselves delivered from that tormentor. Such as have had their sleep disturbed (and who has not been thus afflicted?) by the snoring of their neighbors, will become zealous in favor of this reform, on learning that a man who sleeps with his lips closed, and breathes through his nortrils exclusively, never snores. He cannot snore. Only think of it!—the impossibility of snoring! What a benefit to mankind. Breathe through your nostrils and not through your *mouth*. Open the latter to talk and to eat, and for those purposes only. At all other times let your lips be closed and your teeth meet. By day and by night let the "*breath of life*" enter and depart through the nostrils—those same nostrils into which it was first breathed at man's creation. Make a fair trial of this, and you will never cease to be grateful for the advice.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

The following correspondence, says the Raleigh Standard, furnished us for publication by Mr. Treasurer Worth, contains important information as to the construction of portions of the revenue law. The opinions of the Attorney General have no doubt been well considered, and may be regarded as settling the questions which have been raised and brought to his attention:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, April 1, 1863.

Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Attorney Gen of N. C:

DEAR SIR:—The following questions have been propounded to me, arising under the Revenue act of the last General Assembly. I shall be obliged to you for your opinion on them, with a view to publishing it, in order that there may be uniformity in the action of the officers entrusted with the execution of the act.

1. Is the word "cash" in the first and eighth sections of the bill, to be interpreted as meaning specie, Bank notes, or Confederate or State Treasury notes?

2. By the 1st section, paragraph 1st of the act, real estate is taxed two-fifths of one per cent. on its value. By the 4th paragraph of the same section, money invested in manufacturing companies or corporations is taxed at the same rate, according to the shares as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation; and if not in a corporation, then upon the amount invested. "Also money invested in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed herein." By the 5th section of the act "the stock or interest held by individuals in all corporations or business shall be listed among the individual property of the holders in the counties in which they reside." The bulk of the property of many manufacturing companies consists of real estate—the necessary structures and machinery for carrying on the business. Is the real estate to be listed by the corporation and the shares of stock by the holders, whereby the same property would be twice taxed?

3. By the 5th section of the act, the stock or interest held by individuals in all corporations or business shall be listed among the individual property of the holders in the counties where they respectively reside;" and by clause 15 section 70 a tax of two per cent is imposed on every dollar of net profit or dividend declared, received or due the year preceding the 1st day of April in each year, (and not previously listed) upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of leather, iron and tobacco, and also on every dollar of net profit or dividend on money invested in steamboat companies, (whether incorporated or not,) and in railroads. Are the shares of stock in manufacturing and steamboat companies to be taxed, and also the dividends, as well as the land and slaves, constituting a part of the stock of said companies?

4 The 4th clause under the 1st section taxes money invested in manufacturing and steamboat companies two fifths of one per cent. Is the term "manufacturing" to be taken in its largest sense, so as to include mills for the manufacture of iron, flour, paper, powder, &c? If not, what manufacturing establishments are embraced and excluded?

5. The latter part of section 19, page 342, 2d volume of Revised Statutes, exempts the shares of stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh (now Wilmington and Weldon) Railroad from any public charge or tax. Clause 15 section 70 of the Revenue act imposes a tax of 2 cents on every dollar of dividend on money invested in Railroads. Does this provision of the Revenue act come in conflict with the chartered rights of this Railroad Company?

Yours, very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH.
Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, April 17, 1863.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer:

Dear Sir:—I answered the first question propounded in yours of the 1st instant, before I left Raleigh for the eastern portion of the State, from which place I have just returned.

In reply to your second question, I am of opinion that the real estate should be listed by the corporation, or company, or individual, as the case may be; and in estimating the value, all improvements, including machinery, fixtures, &c., that have been erected or used thereon, should be embraced. The term "improvements," in the 8th section, were it not for the 9th section, would not be, by me, made so comprehensive By this latter section, in estimating the value of every tract of land, or other real estate with the improvements thereon, the machinery, fixtures, &c., are to be taken into the estimate.

By paragraph 4, section 1 and section 5, it appears that where there is stock, it is to be given in by the individual owner in the district in which he resides, and where there is no corporation or stock issued, the "interest," whatever it may be in the "business," must be given in by the owner in addition to the value of the real estate as described in sections 8 and 9.

Whatever the intention may have been, the Legislature could in my opinion have used no stronger language to convey the idea that they intended to tax the same property twice, first as stock or money invested, and then as real estate.

As to your third question, I am of opinion, that in addition to the tax to be levied upon the real estate as ascertained by sections 8 and 9, and upon the "stock or interest" in any "corporation or business," as ascertained by section 1, paragraph 4, and section 5, section 70, paragraph 15, imposes an additional tax "on every dollar of net profit, or dividend, declared, received, or due, during the year preceding the first of April in each year upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of cotton, iron and tobacco, and also on every dollar of net profit or dividend, or money invested in steamboat companies."

Therefore, I conclude that the Legislature intended to tax, 1st, the *corpus*, which is the property or material substance of the corporation, and exists whether profitably employed or not, and this is a tax upon the corporation; 2d, the shares of each owner, if more than one, or money invested, if there be no shares, which is a tax upon the individual members; and 3d, the profits or dividends, which is a distinct thing from either of the former, which may be considered a tax upon the corporation; and where there is no corporation the tax is upon the "interest" and the "business,"—terms used in the bill in connection with shares and corporations.

I am of opinion that the term manufacturing, in your 4th question, should be taken in its largest sense, so as to embrace mills for the manufacture of ficur, iron, paper, &c.

Further, I am of opinion that paragraph 15, section 70, of the Revenue act, does not conflict with the chartered rights of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that the tax thereby imposed ought to be paid.

I desire to call the attention of sheriffs to 69th section of the Revenue act.

I am, with great respect,
SION H. ROGERS, Att'y Gen'l N. C.

Pillow's Conscripts.—The Richmond correspondent of the Knoxville Register tells the following of the "conscripts'" performances at the battle of Murfreesboro', as communicated by officers to members of Congress. It seems that Gen. Pillow had brought to Murfreesboro', on the day before the battle, two regiments of "conscripts." They were the subjects of jeers and ridicule among their veteran comrades in arms. They bore gibes and jeers with becoming fortitude. The battle began, and charge! was ordered. Away went the "conscripts," and when far in advance of the "old Continentals," they would look back, and under a storm of grape and canister, cry out, "Come on, boys—here's your conscripts!" The yankees fled and the battery was taken; upon observing which, Leon Trousdale remarked that "there is nothing in a battle; it consists in a succession of big scares." One of the "biggest scares" from which the yankees suffered at Murfreesboro' was caused by the mad charge of Pillow's "conscripts."

How Old Smith Escaped.—"Old Smith," an old German drummer in the 16th Mississippi Regiment, was notorious for straggling on the march; whether advancing or retreating, he was always in the rear.

In General Jackson's great retreat from the valley of the Shenandoah, after whipping Banks, old Smith got some miles behind, and while sitting on the road-side, solitary and alone, resting and eating his biscuit, he observed a full regiment of yankee cavalry approaching. He jumped out into the woods, and as the yankees came near he thundered away on his drum, beating the *long roll* with a terrible vim. [The long roll is the signal of an enemy at hand, and to form line of battle.] His trick was successful; for the yankees, supposing, of course, that there was an infantry regiment lying in the thicket, faced about and skedaddled in the regular Bull Run style. Old Smith, replacing his drum on his shoulder, came out into the road again with his beef and biscuit in one hand and drum sticks in the other, resumed his march with his usual equanimity.

STONEWALL JACKSON AND THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

A Georgia Lieutenant of Cavalry writes from Spottsylvania county, Va., to the Augusta Constitutionalist some of his experiences in the Blue Ridge neighborhood; from which we extract:—

"With all due deference to the boasted intelligence and general "school house larnin" of the Old Dominion, I must say that I have discovered sections in the vicinity of the Blue Ridge, which bear no evidences of ever having been penetrated by the "school master." I stopped at a house in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, and called for supper. While the gals were preparing it, of course I must entertain the old lady in the "big house," (this is the term used to designate the dwelling house from the kitchen.) After a very close inspection of my equipments generally, and a peep over a plain pair of spectacles at my countenance, the old lady took her pipe from her mouth, and, after relieving said mouth of a liberal supply of saliva, which the free use of her pipe had accumulated, she said, "Mister, do you belong to the war?" I answered in the affirmative, and asked her if she had ever seen many soldiers in that section. She said she had never seen a large number together—that some of the "nabor boys had g'ined the army, but," she said, "spose you know 'em—they belong to Mr. Lee's company, an' I spose you all belong to the same company. How is Jim an' Sam, anyhow, we haint hearn from 'em since gooseberry time. An' thar's Mrs. Jones haint had a letter from her son Bill since harvest. When did you see 'em last, mister?" I told the old lady that I had never been so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of her friends, and asked her to what branch of the service they were attached. She said—"no, mister, I don't think its a branch, I think they're on some river close to Fredericksburg in that company under Mr. Lee."

I here endeavored to change the theme of conversation, and told her that the greatest natural curiosity and the most sublime scenery that it had ever been my good fortune to visit, was the Natural Bridge and its immediate surroundings. I thought I could see a change of sadness come over the countenance of this good old lady, as these words escaped my lips, and I awaited with a feeling of interest for her response. After adjusting her spectacles and looking me full in the eye, she said—"Mister, you don't belong to Mister Stonewall Jackson's company, do you?" I do not—said I—but why do you ask this question so earnestly? "Well," said she, "I don't know Mister Jackson, but I've hearn a rite smart o' talk about his doin's, and though he may be a right good man, I do hope he'll never bring his company thro' these diggin's, for everybody tells me that he's mighty bad about tearin' up railroads and burnin' bridges—they tell me thar ain't no kind of a bridge no whar in the lower part of the valley, whar Mister Stonewall passed, and if we should lose the Nateral Bridge, I don't know what the nabers would do—it's so convenient to the naberhood—why, lor' me, if the Natural Bridge should be torn up, how would we ever get to mill?" At this juncture, I was informed that supper was ready. While at the supper table, our cavalry passed, (about seven or eight hundred strong) and, of course, so large a number of cavalry attracted the attention of the whole family, so I was left alone to enjoy the luxuries of her hospitable table. After the Legion had passed, the old lady came rushing into the house, and said—"Why, Mister, whar in the world did yer all come from? Why they look like thar are enough soldiers out thar to whip all the yankees in the world—but then I spose you've seen twice that many, haint you? Mister, have the yankees got that many men in thur army?" After giving her some information upon this point, I mounted my horse and rejoined the Legion. Perhaps you think I have exaggerated in the above, but it is a very correct report."

The Murder of Capt. Freeman of Nashville. One of the most diabolical and cowardly sins to be answered for by the ruthless Yankee invaders of our land, (says the Chattanooga Rebel,) is the assassination of the noble and gallant Freeman, of Freeman's Battery, at Franklin, during the assault upon that place by General Van Dorn. A letter from a reliable gentleman in the army at Shelbyville, gives the following particulars of his assassination:

"I wrote you, in my last, an account of the assassination (as it may be truly called) of Capt. Freeman, commanding a battery in Van Dorn's command, and taken, with a part of his battery, at the attack on Franklin, Tenn.

"Yesterday Gen. Polk sent me with important despatches to Van Dorn's headquarters, and I there learnt, from parties who took part in the engagement, all the particulars of the fight. It seems when Capt. Freeman's battery was captured and he and his subordinate officers sent to the rear, our cavalry made a dash at the Yankees, resolving to recapture our battery at all hazards. The Yankees, to meet this charge, ordered Capt. Freeman to *take command of his guns and use them against our cavalry*. To this inhuman demand the brave Freeman flatly refused obedience, and instantly fell pierced by more than a hundred balls. The fact of his assassination immediately reached our men, and they instantly resolved, one and all, that no more prisoners were to be taken—the black flag, in all its dreadful purport, was raised, and the gallant Freeman was avenged.

"I have it from an officer in Van Dorn's command, that *not one prisoner* was that day taken, and the hatred existing between our cavalry and that of the enemy has been greatly increased."

Another correspondent, "N'Importe," of the same paper, says:—

In regard to the killing of Capt. Freeman, after his battery was captured, and he a prisoner in their hands, they stated that such was the fact, but that his murderer was instantly shot, and the act met their approval. The men of the battery concur in this statement, and the knowledge that the perpetrator of the act was summarily brought to retributive justice while his victim's blood was still warmly gurgling from his veins, in fact relieves the damning deed of its enormity. Poor Freeman was a gallant fellow, a skillful artillerist, a participant in most of Forrest's fights, and his loss occasions much grief among his comrades in arms. The battery is from Nashville.

Stolen Property.—Adams and Co's Express cannot furnish adequate transportation for the valuables stolen from private residences by the Federal soldiery. Packages from the size of a trunk down to the size of a bar of toilet soap, fill these wagons to their utmost capacity, and the goods are being sent North to the families and friends of the robbers. The amount of stolen valuables thus sent out of the country is astonishing. Family plate, mirrors, carpets, paintings, and thousands of articles whose value will justify transportation, are thus daily moving out by boat loads. In the Federal camps, fine Brussel carpets are to be found on the floors of tents, fine bureaus, fine pianos, etc. etc.—*Letter from Memphis.*

Wheat and Corn Crops.—The information we have through letters and persons of observation, from Abbeville, Edgefield, and Barnwell Districts, gives very encouraging prospects for the growing wheat, and the stand of much corn is good for the season. A letter from Abbeville District, dated the 21st instant, says: "I trust there will be 75,000 to 100,000 bushels wheat for sale from this District. In Edgefield it is equally promising."

From Blackwood's Magazine, for January.

THE CONFEDERATE HEAD-QUARTERS.

In visiting the head-quarters of the Confederate Generals, but particularly those of General Lee, any one accustomed to see European armies in the field cannot fail to be struck with the great absence of all the pomp and circumstance of war in and around their encampments. Lee's head-quarters consisted of about seven or eight pole tents, pitched with their backs to a stake fence, upon a piece of ground so rocky that it was unpleasant to ride over it, its only recommendation being a little stream of good water which flowed close by the General's tent. In front of the tents were some three four-wheeled wagons, drawn up without any regularity, and a number of horses roamed loose about the field. The servants, who were of course slaves, and the mounted soldiers, called "couriers," who always accompany each General of Division in the field, were unprovided with tents, and slept in or under the wagons. Wagons, tents, and some of the horses, were marked U. S., showing that part of that huge debt in the North has gone to furnishing even the Confederate Generals with camp equipments. No guard or sentries were to be seen in the vicinity; no crowd of aids-de-camp loitering about, making themselves agreeable to visitors, and endeavoring to save their Generals from receiving those who have no particular business. A large farmhouse stands close by, which, in any other army, would have been the General's residence *pro tem.*, but as no liberties are allowed to be taken with personal property in Lee's army, he is particular in setting a good example himself. His staff are crowded together two or three in a tent; none are allowed to carry more baggage than a small box each, and his own kit is but very little larger. Every one who approaches him does so with marked respect, although there is none of that bowing and flourishing of forage caps which occurs in the presence of European Generals; and, while all honor him and place implicit faith in his courage and ability, those with whom he is most intimate feel for him the affection of sons to a father. Old General Scott was correct in saying that when Lee joined the Southern cause it was worth as much as the accession of 20,000 men to the "rebels." Since then every injury that it was possible to inflict the Northerners have heaped upon him. His house on the Pamunkey river was burnt to the ground and the slaves carried away—many of them by force—while his residence on the Arlington Heights was not only gutted of its furniture, but even the very relics of George Washington were stolen from it and paraded in triumph in the saloons of New York and Boston. Notwithstanding all these personal losses, however, when speaking of the yankees, he neither evinced any bitterness of feeling, nor gave utterance to a single violent expression, but alluded to many of his former friends and companions among them in the kindest terms. He spoke as a man proud of the victories won by his country, and confident of ultimate success, under the blessing of the Almighty, whom he glorified for past successes, and whose aid he invoked for all future operations. He regretted that his limited supply of tents and available accommodation would prevent him from putting us up, but he kindly placed at our disposal horses, or a two-horsed wagon, if we preferred it, to drive about in.

Upon leaving him we drove to Bunkerhill, six miles nearer Martinsburg, at which place "Stonewall" Jackson, now of world-wide celebrity, had his headquarters. With him we spent a most plessant hour, and were agreeably surprised to find him very affable, having been led to expect that he was silent and almost morose. Dressed in his grey uniform, he looks the hero that he is; and his thin, compressed lips and calm glance, which meets yours unflinchingly, give evidence of that firmness and decision of character for which he is so famous. He has a broad, open forehead, from which the hair is well brushed back; a shapely nose, straight and rather long; thin, colorless cheeks, with only a very small allowance of whiskers; a cleanly shaven upper lip and chin; and a pair of fine greyish-blue eyes, rather sunken, with overhanging brows, which intensify the keenness of his gaze, but without imparting any fierceness to it. Such are the general characteristics of his face, and I have only to add that a smile seems always lurking about his mouth when he speaks, and that, though his voice partakes slightly of that harshness which Europeans unjustly attribute to all Americans, there is much unmistakeable cordiality in his manner; and to us he talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there. The religious element seems strongly developed in him, and, though his conversation is perfectly free from all Puritanical cant, it is evident that he is a person who never loses sight of the fact that there is an omnipresent Deity ever presiding over the minutest occurrences of life as well as over the most important. Altogether, as one of his soldiers said to me in talking of him, "he is a glorious fellow!" and after I left him I felt that I had at last solved the mystery of "Stonewall Brigade," and discovered why it was that it had accomplished such almost miraculous feats. With such a leader men would go anywhere and face any amount of difficulties, and, for myself, I believe that, inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue, and reckon upon success as a moral certainty. While General Lee is regarded in the light of infallible Jove, a man to be reverenced, Jackson is loved and adored with all that childlike and trustful affection which the ancients are said to have lavished upon the particular deity presiding over their affairs. The feeling of the soldiers for Gen. Lee resembles that which Wellington's troops entertained for him—namely, a fixed and unshakable faith in all he did, and a calm confidence of victory when serving under him. But Jackson, like Napoleon, is idolized with that intense fervor, which, consisting of mingled personal attachment and devoted loyalty, causes them to meet death for his sake and bless him when dying.

Kentucky Troops.—The report of the Adjutant General of Kentucky shows that State to have sent 44 regiments of infantry, numbering 28,470 men into the field; 15 regiments of cavalry, numbering 14,472 men; two batteries of artillery, 198 men; a total of 43,008 men which the State has given to the military service of the country. In closing this report, General Finnell says that it illustrates far better than mere words of eulogy can do, the courage and fidelity of the loyal people of Kentucky. The State has given to the army of the Union fully one-half of all the loyal men of the commonwealth capable of bearing arms.

Yankee Paper.

Flattering Prospects.—An intelligent farmer of this county (Wake,) assures us that the Wheat prospects were never better than now, and that the general prospect for seeding and harvesting a large general crop this year, is good.

We are glad to learn also from gentlemen from some of the best Wheat growing counties of the Western part of the State that the prospect is as flattering as could be wished.—*Raleigh Progress.*

A Change of Life.—Beast Butler very well illustrates the great political somersault made by him in the following passage in his speech:

"On the 28th of December, 1860, I shook hands on terms of friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 28th of December, 1862, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be hanged at sight. (Laughter and applause.)

FROM NASSAU

NASSAU, April 18, 1863.—On the 15th inst, the Yankee steam ship Vanderbilt, Rear Admiral Wilkes, from Havana, steamed up to Nassau and sent a boat ashore with dispatches for the Yankee Consul. The most ludicrous scene took place on the arrival of the small boat at one of the wharves. The fences and Cotton bales around were covered with a swarm of Nassau negroes who received the Yankees with jeers, taunts and groans. Blank amazement pictured itself on the faces of the crew, while the officer in command was evidently nervous and non-plussed. During the stay of the boat at the wharf, the darkeys indulged in such cynical reflections as these: "Golly, how dey'd put out if de 290 was in sight." "I wonder if dey's heard from Charleston?" "If Cap'n Maffit was here he'd sink dem in two minutes." A big negro on a cotton bale, surrounded by his satellites, gave a stentorian version of the Yankee national air of "John Brown lies a mouldering in the grave," only he altered names and phrases to suit his disgust for his Northern auditors. He also produced "Dixie," and the "Bonnie Blue Flag." When the officer returned and the boat pushed off, cheers were given for Jeff Davis, and three tremendous groans for old Abe Lincoln. The Yankees retorted not a word. When the sun rose the next day the Vanderbilt had disappeared—gone to Charleston it is said. This ebony outbreak in favor of "Dixie" was entirely spontaneous.

We learn from Havana that the steamer Ruby, commanded by Capt. Peat, formerly of the Hero, has arrived there safely, after an adventure with the yankees. The Ruby was obliged to put into Matanzas in consequence of heavy weather. While there the Federal cruiser Sonora came in and anchored so near her that there was scarcely room for the two vessels to swing clear of each other. Capt. Peat being determined to test the intentions of his neighbor, threw some shavings, &c., into his furnace, and made a smoke, whereupon the Federal got up steam, beat his men to quarters, and ran out his guns. Capt. Peat applied to the Spanish Admiral for protection, and was assured that he should not be molested while he was within Spanish jurisdiction. The British war steamer Ariadne, just then arriving, took charge of the Ruby, and in broad daylight convoyed her to Havana. The affair created much indignation among the British and Spaniards, and much impotent wrath among the Yankees in Matanzas. I am informed that the Captain of the Ariadne called on Admiral Wilkes, in Havana, and told him he would sink any Federal cruiser that should molest a British merchant steamer, in neutral waters.—*Corr. Charleston Courier.*

The Enemy in Fauquier.—RICHMOND, April 27.—The enemy have occupied the county of Fauquier in large force, reported from twenty to thirty thousand. They are said to have fifteen thousand infantry and eight thousand cavalry. Their camp of the infantry was, at the last accounts, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, below the Warrenton Junction, and their cavalry picket the Rappahannock from Warrenton down. It is reported that a small force of the enemy made a dash up to Washington, Rapahannock county, but this is not certain. Skirmishing along the river was daily taking place.—*Enquirer.*

From the Coast.—CHARLESTON, April 27.—The latest intelligence from the coast states that the Monitors and a large fleet of the enemy's vessels, mostly transports, are still in North Edisto River. A force of Yankees, supposed to be not more than one regiment, yet remain on Folly Island.—*Courier.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, April 27.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Suffolk Saturday forenoon, but it is not believed that any general engagement was progressing. We have positive information by telegraph, that a sharp skirmish occurred, but none of the particulars have reached us.—*Express.*

Yankee Ravages around Washington and Suffolk.—The more we hear from the neighborhood of Washington the more we regret the failure of our troops to occupy the place. The people of Beaufort, and especially those near Washington, felt quite sure that Gen. Hill would take the place; and being devoted and loyal to the cause, they afforded all the sympathy and aid in their power to our troops. This has exposed them, as might have been expected, to the vengeance of the enemy; and since the withdrawal of our troops we learn that the yankees have destroyed, burnt, and ravaged at all points in the neighborhood of that unfortunate town. The same results have happened in and around Suffolk, in anticipation of the failure of Gen. Longstreet's movement against that place.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Maryland.—A Washington telegram, of the 20th inst., says that Ex-Governor Hicks states that a secret organization has been unearthed in Maryland. Its members are sworn to join the Confederates at the first favorable opportunity.

Decline in Specie.—RICHMOND, April 27.—Gold was heavy to-day and declined fifty to seventy-five cents. The premium on bank notes is also decidedly lower.

Fall in Provisions.—CHARLESTON, April 27. Prices in the provision market here have declined considerably during the last few days.

Confederate Bible Society.—The first annual meeting of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America convened for business at the Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Geo., on Thursday last. The report of the Board of Managers showed as the operations of the year, the purchase and publication of 86,843 volumes of the Testament, and Testament and Psalms. Of this number 70,000 have been published under the auspices of the Society. The rest purchased. Nine cases of the latter have been received from British and Foreign Societies *via* Nassau. Whole number distributed by the Board 65,878 volumes, leaving a balance of 20,965 on hand. Receipts of the Society up to the 1st April $51,000; disbursements $10,000, leaving $41,000 in the hands of the Treasurer. Hon. J. H. Lumpkin was re elected President of the Society, and all the Vice-Presidents were retained. Next annual meeting to be held in Augusta, 3d Monday in April, 1864.

Recipe for Making Vinegar.—A very fine article of vinegar may be made from persimmons. First make the ordinary persimmon beer with nothing but the persimmons and water, and draw off into some convenient vessel and allow it to stand until fit for use.—*Chas. Courier.*

African Logic.—An old farmer—one who feared neither God nor man—had hired a devout negro; and to get Sunday work out of him would always plan a case of "necessity" on Saturday, and on Sunday morning would put this case to the man's conscience. One morning Sambo proved refractory; "he would work no more on Sunday." The master argued with him that it was a case of "necessity"—that the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a pit on a Sabbath day a beast that had fallen in. "Yes, massa," rejoined the black, "but not if he spent Saturday in digging for de berry purpose."

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